Weather

Fine and hot weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 95.0 and the minimum 75.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 87.8 and 73.6.

The China Press

大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Venezuela, August 14.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Dunera, August 18.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Kashima Maru, Aug. 2.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Dunera, August 4.

NO. 2714 VOL. IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年六月十七日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

FRENCH CLUB WILL SPEND TLS. 500,000 ON NEW HOME

Cercle Sportif Francais Selling Its Quarters To Municipality

DESIGNS SOUGHT

Architects And Artists Invited To Enter Prize Competition

PLANS OUTLINED

New Structure Will Be Erected Shortly At Verdun Gardens

Plans that were approved yesterday by the membership of the Cercle Sportif Francais will give to Shanghai and to the French Concession the greatest club establishment in the Far East and one of the greatest in the world. The present club quarters in Koukaza Gardens are to be disposed of to the French Municipality and will become the Administration building of the French Concession and a new club building will be erected in Verdun Gardens at a cost of upwards a half million taels.

The meeting that was held yesterday follows negotiations which have been carried out by the executive body of the organisation and which were fully approved. An existing arrangement under which the Cercle Sportif Francais has leased from the French Municipality the grounds it occupies at Koukaza Gardens at a nominal rental of $1 a year is to be continued at Verdun Gardens when the new club building is erected. These grounds will be held by the Cercle Sportif Francais under a fifty-year lease at the same rental, $1 a year.

NO FIX PRICE

It is estimated that the price that the Municipality will pay to the club for the present building will be in the neighborhood of Taels 120,000. The amount is to be fixed definitely by a board of appraisers.

Only an outline of a general plan for the new structure has been reached so far, though a number of details have already been decided upon. To fix upon a definite plan the Cercle Sportif Francais in the next few days will announce a competition open to all artists and architects regardless of nationality for designs of a new club building. This competition is to be continued for three months and at its conclusion three prizes will be awarded, the first of Taels 1,500, the second Taels 1,000 and the third Taels 500.

Under the terms of the competition the prize winning designs will become the property of the club which will reserve the right to use all or any portion of any accepted design, so by reason of this it is possible that several designs may be incorporated in the final plans.

MADIER MOVING SPIRIT

Mr. H. Madier, President of the French Chamber of Commerce, who is President of the Cercle Sportif Francais, has been the moving spirit in the swift expansion and growth of the organisation in recent years. The French Club dates back to 1905 and up to the time of the war it was housed in a modest barracks-like structure in the Koukaza Gardens.

It was largely through the activity of Mr. Madier that the first extensive club structure was erected in 1914 and it was he again who carried through the project to double the size of the building in 1917 to its present pretentious dimensions. The new long step forward, made necessary by reason of the last growing membership, also is to be credited largely to his efforts. The membership of the Cercle Sportif Francais, including all classes of members, now is in the neighborhood of 1,500.

What the architectural character of the new building will be, its materials and general details will not be determined until the competition that will be announced is concluded. The move from Koukaza Gardens, which cover about 33 mow of land, will almost double the area of the

(Continued on Page 7)

Salt Revenue Is Ordered Held Up By Chang Agents

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 30.—General Chang Tso-lin's agents have instructed the Bank of China at Newchang not to make any further remittances of the Salt and Customs revenues to Shanghai.

It is not known whether General Chang Tso-lin will personally endorse this action, which will create serious international complications, or comply with official requests immediately to countermand this unjustifiable step.

The Customs and Salt revenues at Newchang are paid into the Bank of China which remits to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai, various foreign obligations having a first call on these revenues.

Note.—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, informed Reuter that they had not yet received any notification of the above report.

SERIOUS TANGLE MAY BE RESULT OF TAX ORDER

Protest Is Made By Inspector General And Diplomats May Take Hand

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 31.—Replying to a protest from the Inspectorate-General of Customs, General Chang Tso-lin this morning said that the order to hold up the Newchwang customs revenues had been issued in view of the possibility of the enemy seizing the funds. Since the war had now terminated he added the position was altered and he had, therefore, given instructions that there should be no further interference with the customs revenues.

With regard to the salt revenues joint action is being prepared by the Ministers, especially concerned, but a protest has not yet been lodged. The position of the salt revenues differs somewhat from that of the customs revenges inasmuch as four Powers only are interested in them and the salt revenues are pledged for a smaller amount.

Canton has already withheld its salt revenues but in the event of General Chang Tso-lin persisting in cutting off this revenue from the Northern provinces, the income from the remaining provinces will probably be insufficient to meet foreign obligations and the situation will still be very serious and will necessitate foreign pressure.

General Chang Tso-lin urgently requires funds and has hinted at a desire to secure the revenues of the Peking-Mukden Railway but all these efforts are believed to be largely tentative.

Great Britain Gets £504,000,000 For Surplus War Goods

Another £300,000,000 Is Expected From Sale Of Materials On Hand

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—A White Paper, issued by the Ministry of Munitions, states that the sales of surplus Government stores and raw materials on trading accounts from the signing of the armistice until June 30 total £504,000,000, including £251,000,000 stores and £253,000,000 raw materials.

Very large stocks of surplus stores are still awaiting disposal and it is estimated that their sale will produce £30,000,000.

Anglo Persian Pact Shelved By Cabinet

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—The report that the Americans have offered a large loan to Persia, which was published in the Daily Mail yesterday, has not been confirmed.

Meanwhile the Persian Cabinet, according to the Daily Mail Teheran correspondent has requested the British Financial Adviser and his staff not to attend their office.

"This means," explains the correspondent, "that the Anglo-Persian agreement of August 9, 1919, will be shelved until the Mejlis (National Council) assembles."

CHIHLI-ANFU PARLEY WILL BEGIN SOON IN TIENTSIN

Military Action Ceases When Last Anfuites Withdraw

WANT MONEY

Peking Accepts Terms Of Consortium And Asks $3,000,000 Loan

GEN. WU COMING

Victorious General Will Occupy Stronghold Of Tuan

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(Staff Wire to THE CHINA PRESS)

Peking, July 31.—Ex-Premier Chin Yun-peng and General Fu Liang-tso, will remain in Tientsin to await the arrival of General Chang Tso-lin to begin the peace conference between the Anfuites and the Anti-Anfuites.

Military action between the two factions has virtually ceased and the Anfu Army on the only remaining fighting front that on the Peking-Tientsin Railway, is withdrawing northward.

WU NEARING NANYUAN

The forces of General Wu Pei-fu are approaching Nanyuan, the stronghold of General Tuan Chi-jui located on the Southern outskirts of the Peking Wall.

The question now remaining to be settled is the terms of leniency to be accorded to the defeated Anfuites.

The railway traffic between here and Tientsin is still suspended.

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(Staff Wire to THE CHINA PRESS)

Peking, July 31.—The Peking government has approached the new Consortium with the view to securing an advance of $3,000,000 immediately to disband troops and another advance later for $5,000,000 to cover the running expenses of the administration.

The government asks the American group of bankers to make the first advance and credit same for the new Consortium and at the same time undertakes to accept all the terms of the Consortium, including the immediate disbandment of unnecessary troops and the speedy conclusion of internal peace.

NO DECISION REACHED

The Consortium, however, has not yet reached a decision on the matter.

Pictures of Anfu leaders outlawed by the recent Presidential Mandate are being posted all over the capital like the rogues' gallery, seeking to effect the arrest of the "wanted" men.

The Legation quarters are still surrounded by Chinese police and troops, who stop all outcoming automobiles to search for the missing refugees.

It is reported that Yao Chun, High Justice of the Supreme Court, was arrested today.

(Reuter's Service)

Peking, July 31, Later.—Boards bearing the photographs of the leading Anfuites, have been erected at the Legation quarter gates to assist the police in identifying those who are wanted.

A joint meeting of the House of Parliament yesterday resolved not to dissolve but to await decision on a Government.

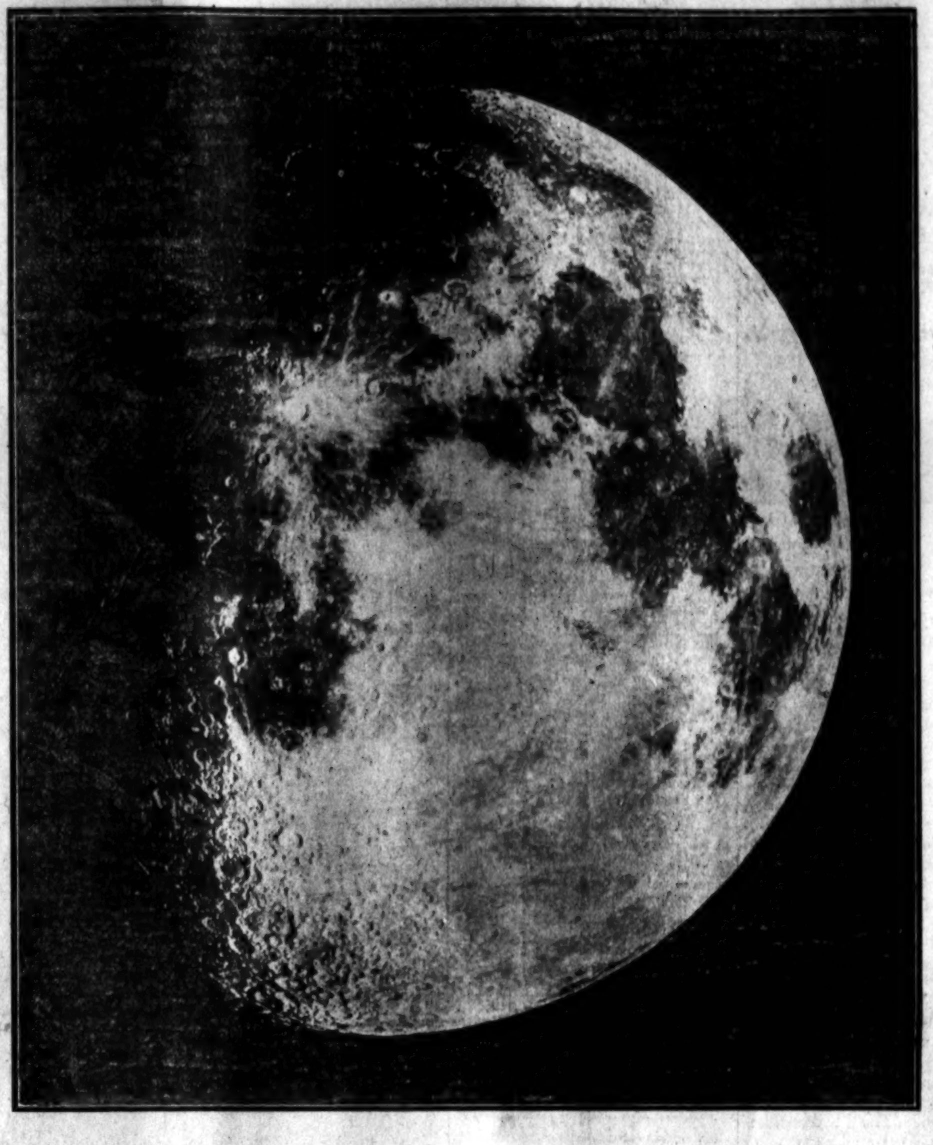
LATEST FORECAST

The latest forecast is as follows: Chin Yung-peng, Premier with a Liberal Cabinet: General Li Shun, Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien; General Tsao Kun, Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung, Honan and Shansi: General Pao Kwei-ching, Tuchun of Shensi: General Chang Ching-hai, Tartar General of Chahar; General Chang Tso-hsiang, Tuchun of Chihli, General Hsi Chin-chen, Tartar General of Jehol: General Wang Ting-chen, Tuchun of Fukien: General Wu Pei-fu, Tuchun of Shantung and General Chang Chow-tseng, who in 1911 advised the Manchu House to inaugurate constitutional government, Chief of the General Staff.

The frightfully insanitary condition of the troops in the vicinity of Peking is creating alarm. Choleraic diarrhoea has broken out amongst General Wu Pei-fu's troops, who in common with the others, are displaying not the slightest knowledge of the necessity for ordinary sanitary precautions.

A sanitation Commission is suggested with a view to bringing to the notice of the leaders the necessity of averting the outbreak of cholera, which will ensue unless measures are promptly taken.

Remarkable Photo Of Moon Taken At Zo-Se, Near Shanghai



This striking photograph, which suffers much in its reproduction in a newspaper, shows some of the magnificent craters of the moon very clearly. It may be compared with the face of the moon as it will look to us on the 23rd and 24th of August. Notice the craters along the left side of the picture, where the side of the moon fades off into nothingness, showing only the circular tops while all around and inside the face of the moon is dark. That is because the sun shines from the right almost horizontally so that if one were on the moon at that time he could see the sun only from the tops of the high mountains.

The elliptical crater near the top of the picture is Plato. It is sixty miles in diameter and the surrounding rampart is nearly 7,000 feet high showing the deep shadows within. Right below this is a large crater Archimedes, fifty miles cross, while below this and to the left is the grandest and best known of all the lunar craters, named after the great astronomer Copernicus. In some of the craters a high central mountain is clearly visible.

The Moon's Phases for August are as follows:-

Last Quarter:			
August	7,	8:37	P. M.
New Moon:			
August	14,	11:30	A. M.
First Quarter:			
August	21,	6:48	P. M.
Full Moon:			
August	29,	8:49	P. M.

KOREANS ALLOWED ADVISORY COUNCILS AS SELF RULE MOVE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Seoul, July 29.—Degrees have been issued for the creation of provincial, municipal and village Advisory Councils as a first step towards establishing local self-government.

The police announce that seven Koreans with three bombs in their possession, with which, it is alleged, they intended to assassinate high officials and to destroy public buildings, have been arrested here. It is stated that they obtained the bombs through the assistance of a foreigner at Antung.

Delegates Start Out To Found Republic Of Far East States

Seven Members Of Assembly At Vladivostok Begin Siberia Journey

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, July 30.—The peace delegates of the Vladivostok Assembly, numbering seven members, have left for Blagoveschensk, Verdhne-Udinsk and Chita to carry on negotiations with a view to the formation of the Far-Eastern Republic.

The ninth Ussuri Cossack gathering has decided to form a defense party, which will have the functions of joining up all Cossacks in Eastern Siberia, bringing about a closer union with the peasants and defense against robbers.

With a view to accelerating the fruition of its plans, the Assembly has started negotiations with the Vladivostok Government and the Japanese.

Father Chevalier Doing Great Work For Astronomy At The Splendidly Equipped Observatory; How To Reach It

BY ST. ARGA ZER
(Shanghai College.)

Many of Shanghai's residents and visitors are not aware of an interesting little hill only about 30 miles away, whose top is crowned with a very respectable observatory. The trip is easily made by train and boat, requiring about four hours each way, so that you can go and come in one day and allow plenty of time for seeing. Take an early morning train to Sunkiang, and as you approach that place you will see on your right on a distant hill a dome-topped white building. This will serve you as a guide while you thread your way about the winding canals in a native boat which will bring you to the foot of the hill in about three hours. The landing place is right in front of a beautiful large iron gate, which is surmounted by a statue of the Virgin Mary.

Advancing through the gate you go up a wide, straight path ascending now and then short flights of steps until you pass between two lions and come in front of a large two-story residence, which has attached to it a small chapel. Beyond this you suddenly come upon a striking group of statuary, amid rocks and trees, natural, representing Christ in the garden of Gethsemane kneeling in prayer, and facing him the angel that strengthened him. Nearby are statues of Joseph with the child Jesus, of the Virgin Mary, and of Jesus himself, each sheltered by an ornamented pavilion. Thence you can ascend the mountain farther by steep flights of steps, or you can choose the easier pilgrim road which goes up by fourteen zig-zags of gentle gradation, with small shrines wherein are groups of bronze statuary, representing the fourteen stations of the cross, one at each turning of the way.

At the end of these you come to a broad flight of stairs, some more fierce looking lions, and then a large cathedral on the summit of the hill. By the side of this, as though an adjunct to it, stands the Observatory with its two wings, housing the library and the work rooms connected with the institution. You are not afraid of the stone lions, but the ferocious and vociferous dogs will give the stranger a rather unpleasant welcome. You hold them at bay until a servant comes out who takes your card and presently you are rewarded by the appearance of a venerable little man with a long, gray beard and dressed in a long black robe. This is Father Chevalier himself, the Director of the Observatory, now in his 69th year, but still vigorous in body and limb, for he climbs the winding stairs up to the roof of the observatory with great agility; and his eyes are not dim, for without the aid of glasses he reads the Nautical Almanac with its interminable columns of figures in order to ascertain the position of a star. He has given 36 years to scientific research in China, has never been to France on furlough, and knows little other reward than the joy he finds in his labors.

THE TELESCOPES

Father Chevalier is always busy, but he likes to take visitors around to show them the Observatory and its instruments. The center of attraction is of course the great telescope, the largest in

(Continued on Page 6)

BRITISH WORKMEN SCORN COMMUNIST CIVIL WAR SCHEME

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—The Independent Labor Party has received from the Executive Committee of the Moscow (third) Internationale answers to various inquiries regarding the Internationale's program and conditions of affiliation.

The Moscow internationale states that communism necessitates revolution and bloodshed and that to achieve communism in Great Britain the workers must prepare "heavy civil war."

Commenting on the reply from Moscow, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald says: "The third Internationale and the Independent Labor Party are like oil and water—they will not mix."

Greece May Refuse To Sign Turk Pact New Complication

Italy's Repudiation Of 1919 Convention Is Cause Of Difficulty

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—The signature of the Turkish peace treaty has been delayed owing to the Turkish delegates not yet having arrived in Paris.

Meanwhile there is a possibility that Greece may not sign the treaty, on the ground that it gives Italy the Dodelanese, which, by the Italo-Greek Convention of July, 1919, Italy promised to Greece in exchange for certain concessions in Asia Minor and on the Adriatic.

The Italians now repudiate the Convention, on the ground that Italy has not received the concessions agreed.

SOVIET FOR POLAND IS DEMAND IN RUSS NOTE

Military Occupation For Five Years Included In Terms

IGNORE ARMISTICE

Heavy Fighting Continues Along Whole Front Say Late Reports

ALLIES PREPARING

Missions Decide To Act Promptly If Situation Does Not Clear

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—A Kieff newspaper published a summary of alleged Soviet terms to Poland, which are stated to include immediate establishment of a Soviet regime and military occupation of Poland for five years.

London, July 29.—A Polish communique states that the Bolsheviks have entered Sokola on the high road from Grodno. The Reds are thus on the road to Warsaw, 22 miles inside the Polish frontier.

The communique reports heavy fighting on the whole front and claims that the Poles have repulsed many attacks. It admits the evacuation of Brody.

ALLIES TO AID

According to a German report, the Bolsheviki, besides taking Pinsk, have retaken Grodno and the Poles have fallen back to the East Prussian frontier.

The French Mission at Warsaw, according to the Matin, reports that General Pilsudski has with difficulty been induced to allow Allied officers effectively to assist the Polish army.

"The impression is growing however," adds the Matin, "that that Polish situation is not irremediable. The Allies have advised Poland not to hasten to enter political pourparlers with the Soviet."

MUNITIONS FOR POLAND

A German report asserts that British troops at Danzig are unloading a steamer laden with munitions for Poland.

Reuter's Warsaw correspondent telegraphs that at a meeting of Polish Ministers and members of the British and French Missions it was decided to act promptly in the event of the armistice not being concluded, in order to facilitate Allied assistance.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Asquith with regard to the Boulogne Conference, Lloyd George emphasised that the Allies had come to a complete agreement with regard to the British reply to Tchitcherin's telegram of July 24 accepting the British proposal for a Conference in London.

He proceeded to read the reply, which stated that the British Government, assuming that a Russo-Polish armistice was about to be concluded, proposed that the Allies should take part in the Conference in London, at which the Soviet would also be represented, and urged that no doubt should be left with regard to the object of the meeting of the Powers, which would be summoned to attend, and as to the essential subjects for discussion.

SITUATION DOUBTFUL

The reply pointed out that the two last telegrams from the Soviet leave some doubt as to these matters.

"The British Government consider," the Note continued, "that if the Allies are to meet the Soviet delegates with any chance of success, delegates from Poland and the other border States concerned must also be present. The essential object of the conference must be to re-establish peace in Europe and first of all between Poland and Russia, on conditions securing the independence of Poland and the legitimate interests of both countries. The Conference should also consider the questions still outstanding between the Soviet and the border States which have not yet signed definite peace with Russia.

"After the settlement of these questions, the Conference will consider the disputes between the Soviet and the Allies and the re-establishment of normal relations between them."

TERMS PREPOSTEROUS

Replying to a question by Lord Robert Cecil regarding the crushing terms which the Soviet is said to have submitted to Poland, Mr. Lloyd George said that he could not believe that such preposterous terms could be suggested.

In addition to the despatch to Russia, read by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons this afternoon, the text is published tonight of the previous British Note, dated July 26, in which the British Government, in view of Russia's reply with reference to an armistice with Poland, offer to facilitate the journey of the Soviet trade delegates to England, and suggest that these delegates should also be authorised to discuss the preliminary arrangements for the proposed peace conference.

The British Note repudiates responsibility for General Wrangel's offensive, and characterises as absurd the Soviet's suggestion of British designs on the Crimea.

SECOND READING OF NAURU BILL

Lord Milner Declares Agreement Need Not Be Submitted To League Council

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 29.—Lord Milner, in the course of his speech moving the second reading of the Nauru Island Agreement Bill, contended that it was a complete mistake to suppose that an agreement such as this needed to be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations. Article 22 of the Covenant was never intended to be applied to Nauru.

Lord Emmott rejected Lord Milner's argument that the Government was equally entitled with a private individuals to make the purchase, pointing out that the latter would not be a member of the League of Nations. He asked why Canada, India and South Africa should be debarred from getting any of the phosphate deposits and condemned the policy as contrary to the "open door."

Lord Milner, replying, said that when the question of the disposal of the ex-German Colonies arose there was very strong opposition in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa to mandating territories in their immediate neighborhood.

The Dominions had showed very good reasons, Lord Milner said why contiguous territories should simply be incorporated with them. The only point on which everybody was agreed was the justification of depriving Germany of these territories, because of the manner in which the natives had been treated. The Dominions replied that if the Allies were only concerned with the proper treatment of natives they were quite willing to accept the mandate to that extent.

There was no technicality involved in the arrangement, proceeded the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Nauru Island and South West Africa were deliberately handed over to the mandatories, with provisions clearly drawn. Their sovereignty was unlimited, except regarding the protection of natives.

Lord Milner declared that the questions regarding Nauru Island would never have arisen, if a difference had not existed between Australia and New Zealand regarding which should be the mandatory.

The Nauru Island Agreement Bill passed the second reading.

Citizens' Convention Is Advocated By Wu Pei-fu

Suggests Program To Enact Constitution And To Elect Genuine Representative Legislature

The calling of a national citizens' convention for the purpose of the enactment of a permanent constitution and the election of a truly representative Parliament is advocated by General Wu Pei-fu, victorious Chihli leader in an interview given to the correspondent of the Shun Pao.

General Wu suggests that the convention be called by the people themselves and its organisation be free from the supervision of official bureaus. He suggests that delegates to the convention be chosen by the recognised agricultural, industrial, labor, educational and commercial organisations of every city. Elimination is to be by mutual election among the elected; while the place of the convention should be either Shanghai or Tientsin.

PUTS TIME LIMIT

Both the work of the election of the delegates and the election of the legislators and the enactment of the Constitution should be completed within six month.

General Wu's other views on the solution of the present political situation are as follows:

First, a military administration should be set up in Peking before the formation of a Cabinet.

WANTS HOUSE CLEANING

Second, means be devised whereby the internal dispute could be settled at an early date. The dissolution of the Shanghai peace conference should take place at once.

Third, the Diplomatic Corps should be informed that during the internal strife, all agreements, secret, personal or otherwise, concluded by the Anfu leaders, should be abrogated.

OKUMA SUGGESTS BRITISH-U.S.-JAP TREATY COMBINE

Former Premier Says Nippon's Militarism Is No Worse Than Any Other

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, July 30.—Marquis Okuma, the ex-Premier, in the course of an interview published by the Jiji Shimpo (independent) today says:

"British and American comment on so-called Japanese militarism is probably due to the fact that Japan's military career resembles Germany's. Japan, however, has had no Moltke or Bismarck. Her militarism is no worse than that of any other nation. America should not overlook the thousands of hooligans who are menacing America's peace, especially the element among the immigrants from Eastern Europe who are jeopardising American national existence.

WAR TALK IS FOLLY

"It is the height of folly to dream of a war between America and Japan," pursued Marquis Okuma. "Such a war is a practical impossibility. There is much wild talk in America, due largely to the great political struggle now in progress. I believe that the Puritan spirit, the spirit in which Americans established their republic, is still predominant and that their sense of right and wrong has not been lost.

"If the Republicans win at the presidential election, Japan must prepare for American protests regarding Japanese policy in Korea and China. Protests, however, are merely paper, and Japan can rely on America upholding justice."

Marquis Okuma said that he would welcome an alliance between Great Britain, America and Japan; such a pact, he remarked, would hold in check ultra-radical views in Great Britain and America.

DEPLORES HIGH TAXES

The increased taxation for increased armaments provided in the present Japanese budget, in Marquis Okuma's opinion, is not only unnecessary but contravenes the Emperor Meiji's policy of "consummating a scheme of defense within the limits of Japan's financial capacity;" moreover it is unwarranted, because the world is busy with reconstruction.

The last session of the Diet, the ex-Premier concluded, was disappointing, but this was not to be surprised at, because two thirds of the members of the House of Representatives had secured their seats by money.

"If the confidence of the people is lost," he added, "the consequence will be worse than despotism."

KATO DENOUNCES JAPAN

Tokio, July 30.—Viscount Kato, leader of the Kenseikai delivered a speech today, denouncing the Government for the economic depression in Japan the occupation of Siberia, the Nikolaievsk massacre and the suppression of freedom of speech.

He defended the political tactics of the Opposition as acting as a check on the Seuyukai's "abuse of power."

CONSIDER U. S. ATTITUDE

Tokio, July 30.—The Foreign Affairs Advisory Council is considering America's attitude towards Japanese occupation of the northern section of Saghalien.

Correspondence

"A CHINESE GIRL STUDENT ADDRESSES THE BOY STUDENTS."

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—Under the above caption in your editorial column of yesterday's issue, there appeared certainly a very interesting letter—and the more so from the pen of a "foreign educated Chinese girl." The truthful and unique observations of your gentle writer in laying bare some of the evil consequences of erroneous methods of planting Western ideas in Chinese homes should command the respectful attention of all those who have any interest in seeing China a nation of happy homes. The letter deserves reprint and translation in all papers which may come into the hands of our "foreign educated Chinese."

If we should attempt to look for the causes, we may be able to gather some of the reasons for their existence. It should be admitted, however, as all fair minded persons will, that on the whole, foreign influences in their contact with the East have been beneficial to China. The root of the trouble is not in the foreign influences, as your writer asserted; but in the superficial and undigested assimilation of Western ideas by the young inexperienced Chinese mind and the wrong attempts to at once transplant the whole fabric of Western social order so superficially understood and wrongly assumed, into Chinese society without due regard to its acceptability and adaptability, the slowness of change in Chinese homes and the deep-rooted customs created and firmly established for centuries.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, no apology is due your gentle writer for this short letter in English for the simple reason that, maybe it is not wrong to make further comments on a subject following the language of the author, or rather authoress.

Yours for further light on the making of the Chinese Republic a nation of "Home, Sweet Homes."

Y. K. Y.

"A Chinese Returned from Abroad."

July 31, 1920.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: In regard to Miss Kwei's remarks which appear in your editorial today I wish to say that her observations are authentic, but speaking of the uplift of the Chinese home, Miss Kwei has not touched upon the fundamentals necessary to the creation of such. In my opinion, a living happy home must be originated from neutral love and depends [illegible]ely upon mutual understanding.

I [illegible] to agree with Miss Kwei's criticisms of Chinese students who have studied English, as to their dress, talk, and actions. But I feel one should rather lay still more emphasis on Chinese woman's education (in its true sense) than merely to wish the boy students not to commit the "mistakes" named in Miss Kwei's letter.

I think this very problem, not for returned students or foreign educated students only, has two sides—one of the married couple and another of the engaged persons. Of course I believe in the equality of man and woman, and suppose equality lies more in equal intellectual development of both sexes. Under the present condition, the husband, if he is to extend his real love to his wife and she is willing to accept it should first try to help her to develop her mind either by persuading her to attend school or by "assimilation" at home.

However, if the wife is not wise enough to receive her husband's true love, love is there not mutual and there is no mutual understanding. What is the use of both being kept "Mechanically" (or legally?) united? Engagement by parents in which the son and the daughter of the two families have not expressed their willingness, it is quite reasonable to break it by either party at any time since they are disposed of like any business transaction. Human beings are living creatures and, therefore, must have a proper amount of freedom in this very important matter. If, however, the engaged person is able to approach his fiancee and able to exchange love by extending his help in the development of her mind, the smoother the way will be.

Lastly I noticed the whole essence of this hard problem lies in the common belief among the Chinese that "it is a very mean thing for a young woman to get married twice." Unless this is gradually removed "mistakes" mentioned by Miss Kwei will not cease to be committed by our young people. I being a student, hope Miss Kwei will give more advice on this subject. I am yours truly.

K. S. Hsu,

Nanyang College, July 30, 1920.

Discharged Soldiers In Riot At Brussels

(*Reuter's Service*)

Brussels, July 29.—A number of discharged soldiers, as a protest against the proposed treatment of ex-soldiers, broke through the cordon of police round the Chamber of Deputies today and invaded the Chamber, where they provoked an uproar. The men were finally persuaded to withdraw. One hundred and seventy arrests were effected.

INSURE — PROPERLY

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77 ROUTE VALLON

The Thinker

By Auguste Rodin

The Famous French Sculptor

Deeply depressed, hungry and overcome by his troubles, Rodin's model, so the story goes, sat dejectedly in a corner of the studio, unconscious that the desperate picture he made was caught by the keen eye of the master—to be immortalized in the above now celebrated work of sculpture known as "The Thinker."

MAN and his problems

"The Thinker" expresses the crestfallen lot of the man who has never given serious thought to the future during the heyday of his earning capacity.

Better to give serious thought to the future now and make reasonable provision against the less prosperous days which may fall to your lot, than to trust merely to luck.

Save money by all means, not with the idea of hoarding it for its own sake but for the advantages and benefits its possession unquestionably insures to you and your family.

A savings account here pays 4% interest. Money makes money. The more you save the more you make without any further effort on your part. Start with a dollar, two dollars, five dollars—but start. Hundreds of people in your circumstances have a savings account with this bank.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

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Over 4,500 Accounts

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FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

BEAVER BOARD

Use the Waste Spaces

Finding an extra bed room, den, sewing room or work room at home, or building in private offices or other rooms in the store or factory, is merely a matter of utilizing the waste spaces.

Wherever you have an unfinished attic, basement or storage room, you only need walls and ceilings of Beaver Board to turn the waste space into good looking rooms of real usefulness.

Once you learn what easy, quick, clean work Beaver Boarding is you'll want to make the change at once. Let us explain what you can do with this "knotless, crackless, manufactured lumber." Phone, write or call.

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AT HOME

Thursday, August 5th, 1920

You and I must know one another better, so—

"Come over to our house"

Will you? Please! Thank you!

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SPECIAL LINE IN

EASY CHAIRS

COVERED IN

REAL LEATHER

BLUE, BROWN, GREEN

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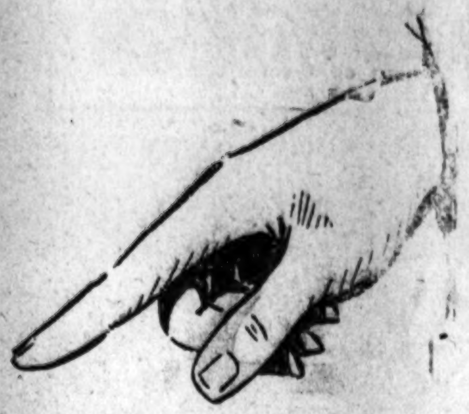
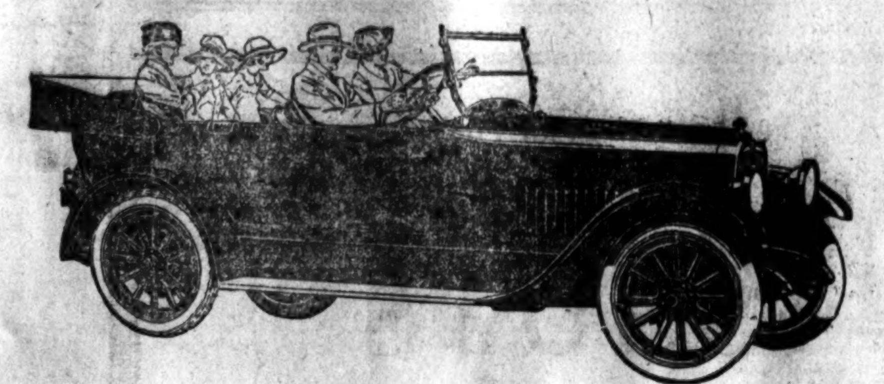


Studebaker



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SERIES 20

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There are no more reliable cars to be had at any price. The performances of the "Special-Six" may be equalled by a few cars—they are excelled by none.

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The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

36 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642, 1643

DRASTIC IRISH BILL WILL PASS AUG. 6, SAYS LAW

Lloyd George Tells Lawmakers Iron Hand Will Be Used On Isle

NEW PEACE HOPE SEEN

Dublin Authorities To Cease Using Celts' Railways For Troop Transport

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 29.—It is authoritatively stated that the military authorities in Dublin have decided to discontinue the use of the Irish railways for military transport.

Freeman's Journal regards this announcement as the beginning of truce between the Government and Sinn Fein.

London, July 29.—Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons this evening that a bill dealing with disorders in Ireland would be introduced and passed on August 5 and 6.

Replying to a very large deputation of members of both House of Parliament, who waited on him on the subject of Ireland, the Prime Minister invited them to await the introduction of the above-mentioned legislation which would be "most drastic." Whatever happened, Mr. Lloyd George declared, Ireland would not be allowed to leave the Empire.

The Prime Minister denied the report that armed guards would no longer be provided for government munitions sent by railway and declared that railwaymen refusing to convey military goods troops or police, would continue to be dismissed instantly.

BRITISH FORCE IN CHINA NUMERS ONLY 1,124 MEN

Churchill Says Troops Are Discharging Same Duties As Before War

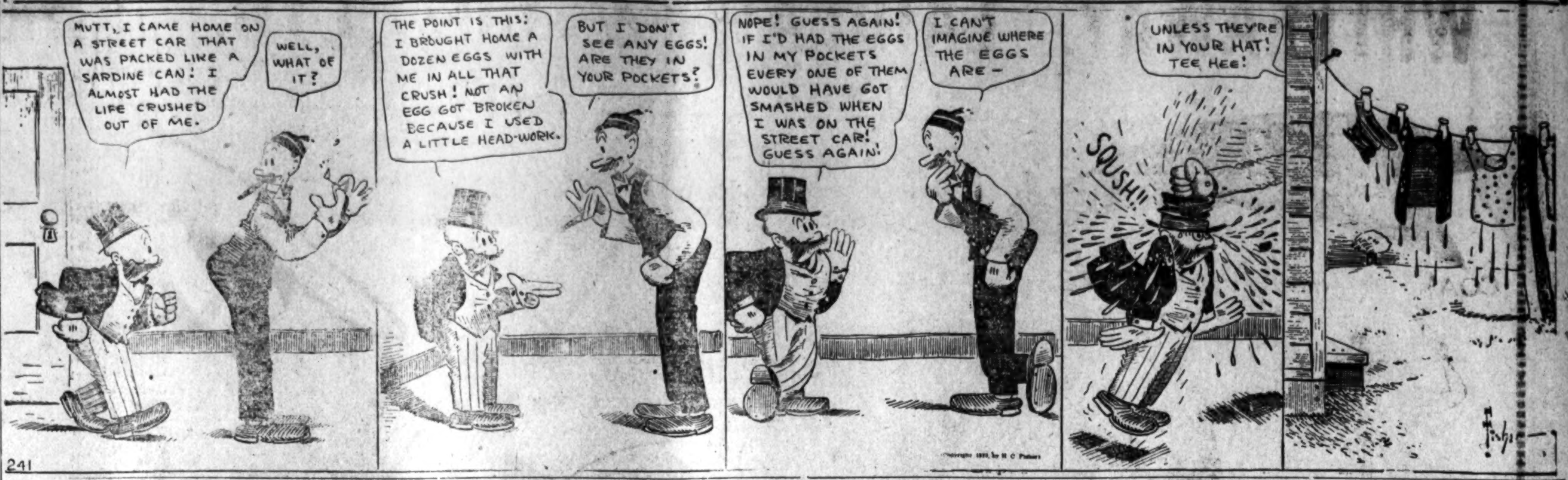
(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 28.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Lieut. Col. the Hon. Arthur Cecil Murray, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the number of British white troops in North China was 6 officers and 150 men and in South China 91 officers and 974 men.

Col. John Ward.—"Does that mean that the garrison of Hongkong numbers approximately what it did before the war and in view of the possible breaking of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, is not 900 British troops for the protection of the whole of our interests in those regions a very small number?"

Mr. Churchill replied: "Yes. It is very small indeed but the position of our troops must be considered in relation to the general arrangement of naval defense and the general strategic position in the world. Our troops are discharging the same duties as before the war and the garrison of Hongkong must be maintained."

MUTT & JEFF — Next Time Jeff Won't Brag About His Head-Work — By Bud Fisher


MUTT, I CAME HOME ON A STREET CAR THAT WAS PACKED LIKE A SARDINE CAN! I ALMOST HAD THE LIFE CRUSHED OUT OF ME.
WELL, WHAT OF IT?
THE POINT IS THIS: I BROUGHT HOME A DOZEN EGGS WITH ME IN ALL THAT CRUSH! NOT AN EGG GOT BROKEN BECAUSE I USED A LITTLE HEAD-WORK.
BUT I DON'T SEE ANY EGGS! ARE THEY IN YOUR POCKETS?
NOPE! GUESS AGAIN! IF I'D HAD THE EGGS IN MY POCKETS EVERY ONE OF THEM WOULD HAVE GOT SMASHED WHEN I WAS ON THE STREET CAR! GUESS AGAIN!
I CAN'T IMAGINE WHERE THE EGGS ARE—
UNLESS THEY'RE IN YOUR HAT! TEE HEE!
SQUSH!!
241
Fisher

News Brevities

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Simms of Jacksonville, Florida, U. S. A. who are making a tour of the Far East are spending a few days in Shanghai and are at the Astor House.

• • •

The tenth annual general meeting of the Padang Rubber Co., Ltd., will take place at 4 o'clock Wednesday.

• • •

The Shanghai Cricket Club will have a "club evening" on Wednesday night at 9:30 o'clock at the clubhouse.

• • •

Shareholders of the Ulobri Rubber Company Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting on Friday at 4:15 o'clock.

•

About 30 Japanese financiers and industrial promoters will visit China in September, according to Japanese papers.

• • •

The 16th annual general meeting of the Kiangsu Educational Association will be held at the West Gate Headquarters on August 24.

Japanese papers say that Dr. Solf the new German minister to Japan, is expected to arrive in the Nippon capital tomorrow.

• • •

The British Supreme Court will go on vacation beginning tomorrow. Mr. G. W. King, Registrar, has issued the following notice:—"The vacation will commence on the 1st day of August, 1920 and will terminate on the 30th of September, 1920, during which period the offices of this court will close at noon and no civil cases except those for amounts not exceeding $100 will be heard unless by leave of the judge."

• • •

The American Song Service announces that a picnic will be held under its auspices next Saturday afternoon at Jessfield Park, beginning at 4:30 o'clock. Supper will be served at six. All Americans and their friends are cordially invited.

The librarian of the American Women's Club will be "at home" at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon August 3rd, to receive and issue books to the members of the organisation.

• • •

Members of the American Woman's Club are to meet at the Carlton Cafe at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning when arrangements will be made for a tiffin to be given for ladies of the party of American legislators that will arrive here on August 5.

• • •

Frank Farnar, oiler, John Patrick Wiseman, donkeyman, and Arthur R. Boyne, oiler, all from the steamer Poleric of the Weir Line were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment each yesterday in the British Police Court before Mr. G. W. King and Mr. A. H. George, British Vice Consul, for wilful neglect of duty contrary to Section 225 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Feng Ping-nan Resigns From Nanyang Bros.

Mr. Feng Ping-nan, one of the prominent members of the staff of Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., has resigned in spite of repeated requests of the directors to retain his service. Ill health is the cause given by Mr. Feng for his action.

Mr. Feng who was formerly English secretary of the Mixed Court, did much in carrying the tobacco company through the last anti-Japanese boycott movement when the company was alleged to have certain Japanese interest.

Upon the reorganisation of the company, Mr. Feng was instrumental in drawing up the articles of association for the new firm.

In commenting upon his experience recently, one of the leading British barristers here remarked: "I consider Mr. Feng to possess a knowledge of law, both of theory and practice, which is quite up to the standard of the final examination for the admission to the bar of England."

O.V.B.
OREGON VERY BES
LOGANBERRY JUICE
Mix it with an equal parts of Whisky and add Tansan.
"One of the best drinks going!"
Gande, Price Co., Agents

It Pays You to Buy the Best

Don't Merely Ask for "Garters" When You Purchase—Distinctly Say

PARIS GARTERS

No metal can touch you
Made in U. S. A.

and assure yourself of the greatest value, comfort and service your money can buy.

PARIS Garters sell for more than ordinary garters, but they are worth more. They actually cost less in the end because of the longer wear and greater comfort they give you. No metal can touch your skin—the clasps cannot loosen—the elastic is fine quality and the workmanship is excellent. These good reasons have made PARIS Garters supreme throughout the world. Look for the name PARIS on the box. Imitations, at any price, cost you too much.

A. STEIN & COMPANY
Makers—CHICAGO, U. S. A.

PARIS GARTERS No metal can touch you

Distributors: Muller, Phipps & Hodges, Ltd., Shanghai, Hongkong Peking.

Hints about Baby

EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleansed. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

The Allenburys Foods

are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment; the 'Allenburys' Feeder the simplest and best.

MILK FOOD No. 1	From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2	From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3	From 6 months upwards

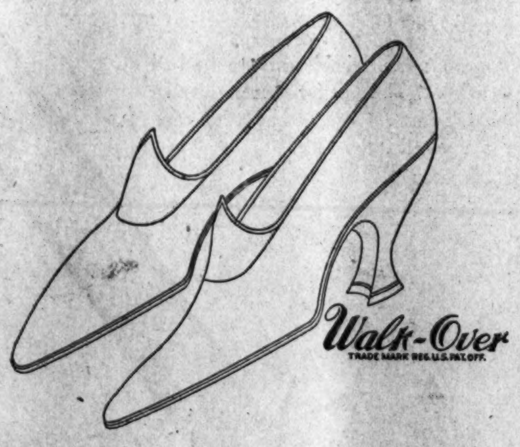
Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

The Aristocracy of Foot Apparel

WALK-OVER SHOES

ARTISTIC DESIGNS—PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED

COMBINING THE LATEST STYLES
WITH
COMFORTABLE FITTING


Walk-Over
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

KEDS- YES, WE HAVE THEM—IDEAL FOR WALKING—TENNIS—AND ALL OUTDOOR WEAR

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

PHOENIX HOSIERY
24 Nanking Road
LACES POLISHES

PURE MILK CAMPAIGN.

A Chinese Dairyman was recently charged at the Mixed Court with supplying Milk, from which 28.4% of the fat had been abstracted.

He was fined $25.

Milkmaid Sterilised Milk is just the natural full-cream milk, preserved in its

NATURAL STATE

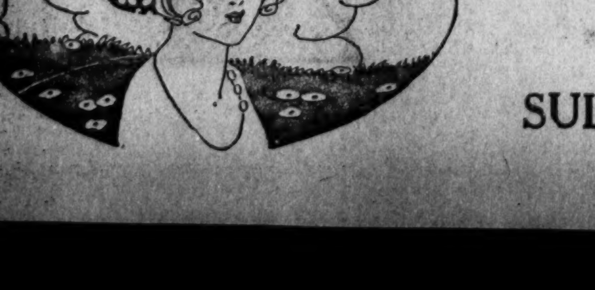
by the simple and hygienic process of sterilisation, which while destroying all bacteria, leaves the natural qualities and flavour unimpaired.

Nothing whatever is added to or taken from the Milk. It is therefore the safest and most reliable in hot weather.

MILKMAID BRAND
TRADE MARK
STERILIZED NATURAL MILK

SOLD AT ALL STORES IN TOWN

STERILISED MILKMAID MILK



LET'S ALL GO DOWN TO—

SULLIVAN'S

for a "Banana Split," its the meeting place for those who want the best.

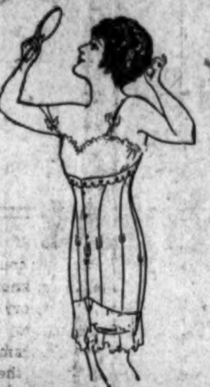
SULLIVAN, The "Candy King" "The Palace of Sweets"

OPEN NIGHTS. 36 NANKING ROAD

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

LADIES OWN SALOON ON THE FIRST FLOOR

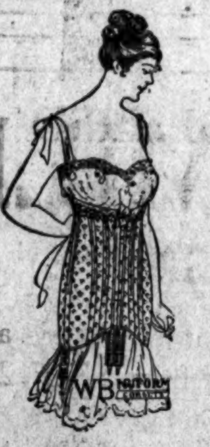
In this department, which is devoted entirely to the needs of Ladies and Children, we are now making a special display of THE LATEST FASHIONS IN SPORTS COATS AND JUMPERS, SUMMER GOWNS, HAND-MADE FRENCH LINGERIE, MODEL MILLINERY AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. We specially draw your attention to the STERLING VALUES IN SPORTS COATS of which we have the largest and most varied stock in the City. YOUR INSPECTION INVITED.



W. B. No. 1601 Corset

Special light Summer weight corset in white sateen, low bust long hips, good fitting.

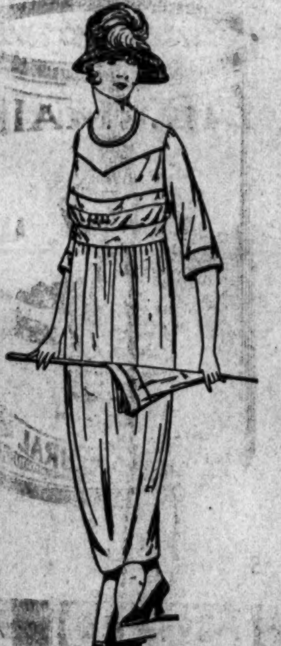
Price $3.75



W. B. Nuform Corset

A strong and popular model, very well shaped, low bust long hips, white only.

Price $4.50



CREPE DE CHINE GOWNS

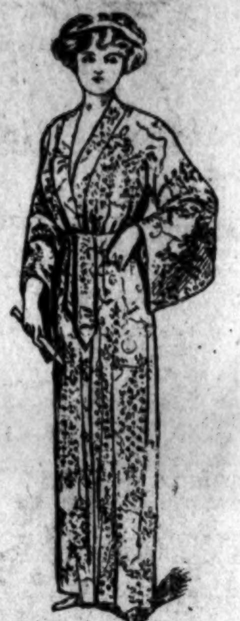
Smart frock for ladies', suitable for afternoon wear; stocked in all light shades, special value.

Price $16.50

LADIES' VOILE DRESSES

Very dainty frocks of French voile embroidered grey border, pattern with coloured wool.

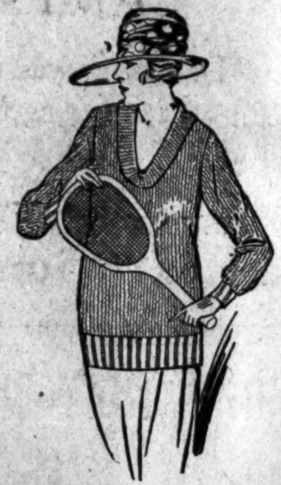
Price $45.00



LADIES' KIMONOS

Coloured cotton crepe embroidered in oriental designs, shades pink, sky, saxe, helio, very cool and comfortable.

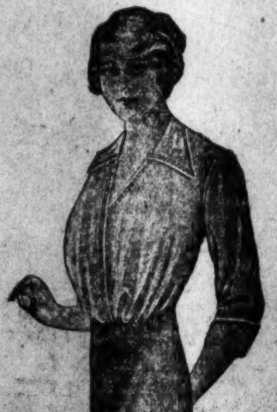
Price $5.50 to 6.50



THE "AVENUE" JUMPER

The new cut Jumper of fine Botany Wool, finished check bordered collar and cuffs, suitable for all sports.

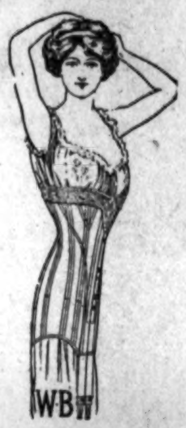
Price $14.00



JAP SHIRT

Extra heavy quality silk, plain tailored style, suitable for Tennis or sports wear.

Prices $8.00 and U.00

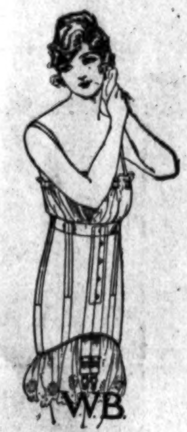


W. B. Net Corset

No. 424

Specially made for present wear, cool and comfy, long straight front, low bust.

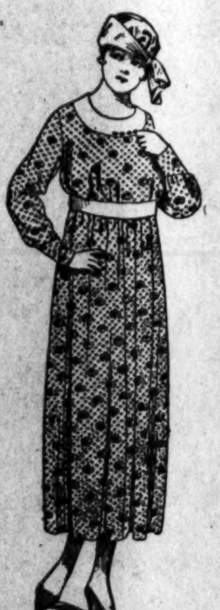
Price $3.75



W. B. CORSET

As illustration close fitting, elastic top, low bust for summer wear.

Price $3.50



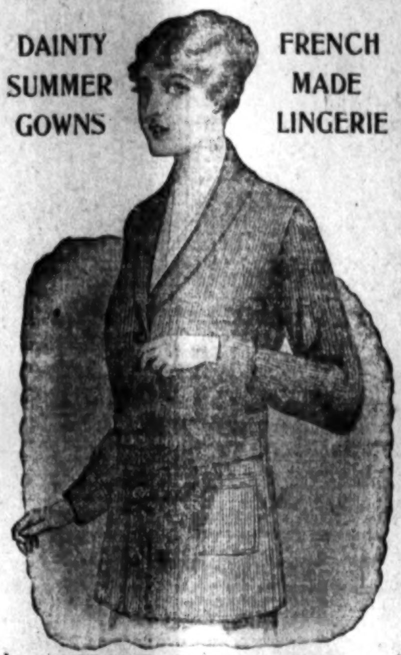
FANCY VOILE FROCKS

An excellent choice of designs and colours of above, very dainty and smart for afternoon wear.

Price $18.50

DAINTY SUMMER GOWNS

FRENCH MADE LINGERIE

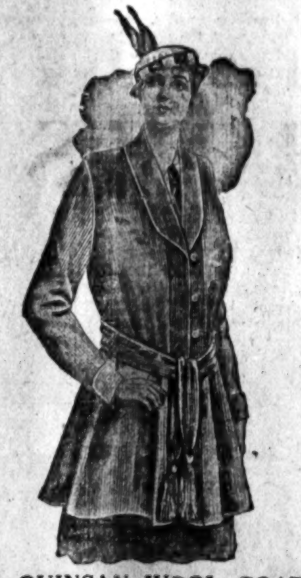


SMART SPORTS COAT

New style, silk knitted with belt and patch pockets, colours, red with fawn collar and cuffs.

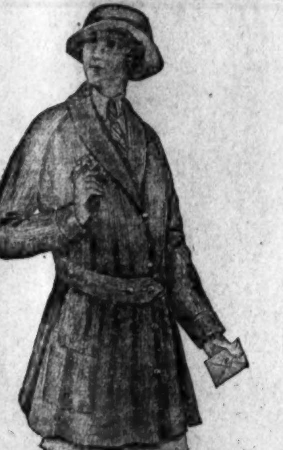
Price **$25.50**

We have the largest stock of sports coats in Shanghai.



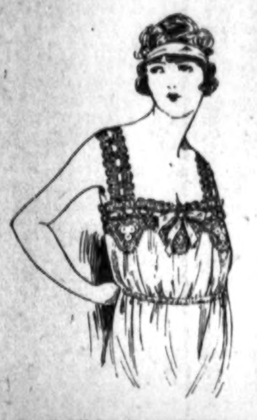
THE QUINSAN WOOL COATS

Imitation hand knit, well cut and finished in all new shades with cuffs and belt of contrasting colours, Price **$25.00**



THE CARLTON SILK SPORTS COAT

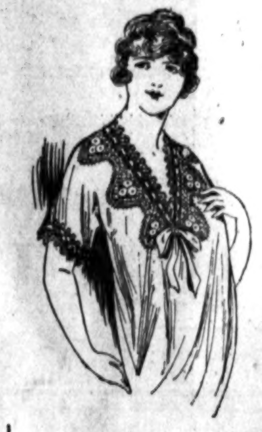
Pure English knit silk with smart long roll collar, variety of shades. Price **$32.00**



LADIES' CAMISOLE

Fine quality nainsook, neatly embroidered, square neck, plain shoulder straps, suitable for day or evening wear.

Price $4.50

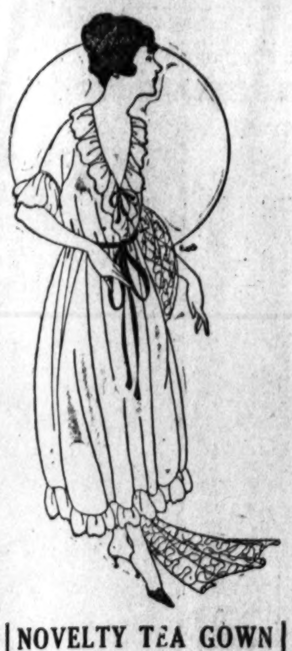


French Lawn Night Dress

An excellent made garment with neck, short sleeves, trimmed fine val lace, for summer wear.

Price $8.50

other designs from $6.50



NOVELTY TEA GOWN

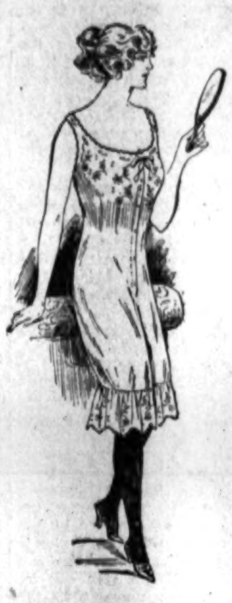
A choice and large selection in fancy voiles, in latest designs and colourings. Very cool and becoming.

Price $17.50

VOILE DRESSING GOWN

In a number of charming designs, very smart.

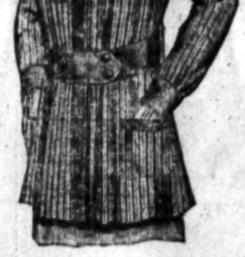
Price $5.50



LADIES' FRENCH CAMBRIC COMBINATIONS

Excellent finish, hand embroidered, trimmed real lace, hand made throughout.

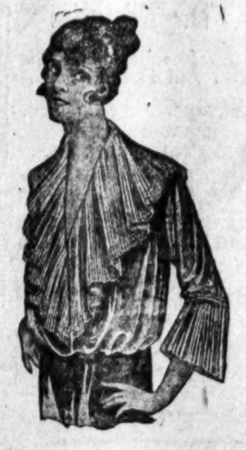
Price $18.00



THE "BUND" SPORTS COAT

Extremely smart and well cut, made from heavy jersey silk with contrasting colour cuffs, a number of colours to chose from.

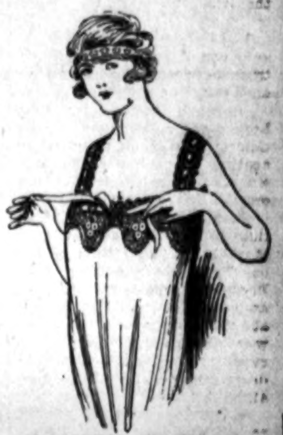
Price $45.00



WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSE

pretty design daintily trimmed with acordian pleated full collar and cuffs, pink only.

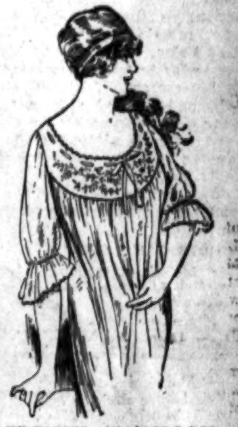
Price $25.00



DAINTY FRENCH CHEMISE

Made from fine quality lawn, trimmed lace and neatly embroidered; in shades pink and sky.

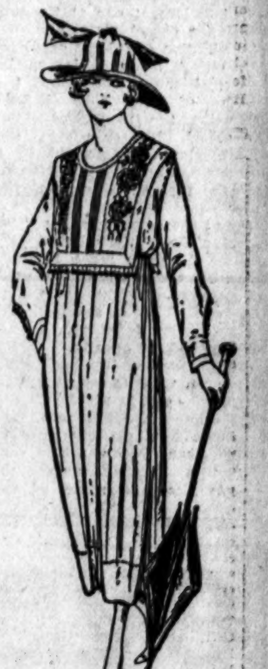
Price $12.50



FRENCH NAINSOOK NIGHT-DRESS

Hand embroidered with newest round yoke, short sleeves, exact to illustration.

Price $9.50



WHITE VOILE GOWNS

Beautifully hand embroidered, similar to illustration, long to short sleeves.

Price $29.50

COLOURED VOILE DRESSES

New round neck, short sleeves, variety of colours.

Price $27.50

ARCADE CONSTRUCTION. ***! ! PLEASE NOTE ! !***

that while this work is in operation THE ONLY ENTRANCE WILL BE FROM NANKING ROAD.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS — CASH **NO CREDIT**

Remarkable Photo Of Moon Taken At Zo-Se, Near Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

China. (Is it not the largest in Asia?) It is a double barrelled telescope, each tube being of equal dimensions, the object glasses at the farther end being 40 centimeters (16 in.) in diameter, and the tubes being about 24 feet long. One of these is used for direct observation and the other is for photography and has an astronomical camera attached where the eye of the observer should be. The tubes are exactly parallel so that the observer can fix his camera and watch a star, and when a favorable moment comes he can click his camera for a picture.

The tube of a telescope is usually round but those in Zo-se are square because there are two, which thus fit together better and support each other thus giving greater firmness. The Zo-se telescope is not mounted on a central pillar but swings between two parallel bars of an axis which is exactly parallel with the earth's axis, being tilted at an angle of 31 degrees and supported by two pillars at the ends. This gives greater firmness and is especially useful in photographic work. The necessity for stability is what drove Father Chevalier to locate his observatory away from Shanghai upon a mountain of granite. The slight tremor of the instruments founded upon Shanghai's delta soil would interfere seriously with stellar observation.

The mounting of the telescope is wonderfully contrived. Space forbids going into details but the essential feature of the arrangement is that the huge telescope is driven by clockwork so that when it is once pointed to a certain star it will move along slowly with a motion equal to the rotation of the earth, but in the opposite direction, so that the star will always remain exactly in the field of vision. This also enables the operator to take an exposure with his camera of almost any length, and to find objects too dim for observation with the eye. There is also an adjustable chair where the observer can sit comfortably, which can be moved up or down, right or left, clear around the circumference of the dome.

HOW FAR CAN I SEE?

This foolish question is often asked. The witty astronomer will reply: "I can see over a million miles!" The visitor expresses his surprise and inwardly wonders if perhaps the wise man is not exaggerating a bit. Then the astronomer confounds him by saying: "Why, you can see farther than that with your naked eye. You can see the sun, ninety-three million miles away, and the stars which are billions and billions of miles away!" So we have to learn that a telescope is not to see far with, but to see an enlargement of a distant object.

A telescope consists of a tube with two lenses; one at the top, called the object glass, and one at the bottom called the eyepiece. The object glass is large, the better, because that and the length of the tube largely determine the magnification of the object. Not only must the object glass be ground to a peculiar parabolic shape in order that the rays entering along the outer edges may all come to a focus at the same point as those entering the center; but a still greater difficulty must be overcome because the different parts of each ray of right, as seen in the colors of a rainbow, red, yellow, green, blue, etc., do not bend or refract equally.

Now when we are looking at a star we want to see it clearly defined and not in all the beautiful diffused colors of the rainbow. Nosingle lens can be made that will take care of this matter, so the object glass is made of two different kinds of glass: a double-convex crown glass, and a plano-concave flint glass, of the right thickness and curvature, so that all the rays coming from a distant object may come to a focus and form there a distant and colorless image. This is what is meant by an schromatic lens.

The use of the eyepiece is the same as that of a microscope, in order to magnify the image formed at the focus. The simplest of all eyepieces is a double convex lens, but those usually furnished with telescopes are formed on the principle of compound microscopes. Thus the work of a telescope is to bring the image of a distant star or other heavenly object to a focus within the tube, and then to furnish a microscope by which to magnify the image. The amount of magnification is the combined result of these two processes.

THE POWER OF A TELESCOPE

We therefore do not ask how far we can see with a telescope but rather what the power or magnification is. This is expressed in diameters, so that a telescope whose power is 100 enlarges a distant object 100 times the diameter that it appears to have with the naked eye, which is equivalent to bringing the object within one-hundredth of the distance away. A telescope is usually furnished with three or more eyepieces enabling the observer to choose a high or a low magnifying power. The higher the power the poorer the light, so that often a medium power is the best for ordinary observation. If the atmosphere is very clear we can use higher powers than when the sky is somewhat overcast? Also a bright object like a star can be magnified much more than the moon. The telescope at Zo-se magnifies from 100 to 900 times. Thus under favorable circumstances you can see the moon as it would look 250 miles away, but ordinarily you would see it as it would appear at a distance of 600 miles and see it better.

INTERESTING FACTS

The Observatory at Zo-se was built in 1900 by Fathers Chevalier and De Beaurepaire. At that time Father Chevalier was Director of the meteorological observatory at Siccawei. Mr. James Scott, the then Chairman of the Municipal Council was much interested in Astronomy and was himself the owner of a six-inch equatorial telescope, by means of which he made careful observations especially of double stars, and his notes about these were published by the Royal Astronomical Society of London, of which he was a member. Through his influence Father Chevalier received a grant of money to build the Observatory at Zo-se from the Municipal Council (about Taels 10,000, I believe) and an equal amount from the Company of Navigations, in return for the valuable services rendered to shipping interests by the Siccawei observatory.

Father Chevalier is up-to-date in his methods of research in all sorts of astronomical subjects, and he writes articles for French journals and publishes annual reports of the findings of the Zo-se observatory.

But his main interest lies in solar observations and measurements, the study of sun spots and the variations of the chromosphere of the sun. Every day about 9 a.m. he takes two photographs of the sun, and these are carefully measured and studied minutely. Father Chevalier has six Chinese clerks who assist him in the measurements and mathematical computations. He told us that he could keep them employed for two years more on work already on hand, even if he should take no more photographs during that time. The visitor will probably be enabled to see with his own eyes the spots on the sun as they are reflected on a screen by the large telescope. We saw one that the astronomer told us was 25,000 miles across, big enough for five or six planets the size of our earth to lie in like eggs in a nest.

THE TELESCOPE AT NIGHT

If you can arrange with Father Chevalier to remain for the night, that of course will give you the best opportunity for seeing what a telescope can reveal of the hidden glories of the heavens. Whether you look at Saturn and his beautiful rings, or at Jupiter and his moons, or at some double star or nebula that you cannot see with the naked eye, or whether you choose to look at the familiar face of the moon, the telescope has a marvellous message for you. But you must have patience, for you will learn more and enjoy it better if you look steadily for half an hour at one object than if you look at twenty objects during that time. And the better you are informed about the things you are going to see, the more you know what to expect, the better you will be able to see them and the keener will be your appreciation of the help that a telescope can give you.

◆

Band Concerts

The following program will be played weather permitting, by the band in the Public Garden tomorrow, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

March—Big Guns	Avolo
Overture—Martha	Flotow
Waltz—Toreador	Royle
Selection—Pagliacci	Leoncavallo
Concert—Polka Robin and Wren	H. Kling
Selection—The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan

R. DRAMIS,
Musician-in-Charge.

◆

War Notes From Chinese Paper

Six of the ten outlawed Anfu leaders are now under Japanese protection at the legation quarters. Little Hsu, Tseng Yu-tsing, Liang Hung-chi, Yao Tseng, Yao Kuo-chun and Wang Chi-lung are refugees at the Japanese barracks, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, ltd.

Wu Ping-hsiang, former Superintendant of the Peking Police, has been arrested.

Yao Pu-ying, the Anfu agent described by Chang Tso-lin as having attempted to bribe the bandits in Manchuria to create disturbances during the last clash, was shot at Nanyuan Thursday by Fengtien troops.

The account of the Ministry of Communications showed that Tseng Yu-tsing has a personal deficit of over $23,000,000. The remainder of the treasury, amounting to $500,000, was taken by Yao Kuo-tseng, the Vice-Minister, when he fled. Not a single dollar is left in the strong box of the ministry, whose staff is now clamoring for their salaries.

In the search of the Anfu homes, certain documents were unearthed to show that Tseng Yu-tsing, Yao Tseng and Wang Chi-lung smuggled over to Japan 1,300,000 piculs of rice during the rice shortage. The permit was issued by Little Hsu. The Anfu triumverate received $1.50 for each picul, while Little Hsu got $1 for every permit issued. A Japanese military attache at the Peking Legation acted on behalf of the purchasers.

General Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh has rejected the request of General Tsao Kun to extradite Wu Kwan-hsin, the Anfu militarist.

The administration of the Peking-Hankow and the Peking Suiyuan Railway will be separted beginning today.

Certain demands have been made by the Japanese Legation as the result of the shooting and killing of a Japanese in Hunan and the riddling of the Wuling Maru when Tan Yen-kai's troops routed Chang Ching-yao at Hunan.

The teachers in Peking have petitioned President Hsu Shih-chang, demanding the dismissal of Fu Yu-feng, the Anfu Minister of Education.

Rewards ranging from $10,000 to $100,000 have been offered for the arrest of the Anfu leaders still at large.

Chow Shu-mou has definitely declined to organise a new Cabinet. The Fengtien and Chihli militarists have agreed to have Chin Yun-peng as premier.

WHAT DOES YOUR MIRROR REVEAL?

When a growing girl becomes pale, complains of exhaustion dizzy spells, headaches and stomach trouble, she should know these are evidences of annemia or bloodlessness. A glance in the mirror will tell the story. There is immediate need for a tonic, a builder that will so completely restore the missing qualities to the blood that every part of the body will share in the benefit.

A good example of the result of wise treatment in a case of this kind is the story of Miss Catherine Maud Dias, a young lady residing at "The Zea," Flower Road, Colombo, Ceylon.

"About twelve months ago I broke down in health and became very weak and thin," she says. "I was troubled with a constant tiredness did not want anything to eat; what food I took gave me acute indigestion.

"It was a trouble to get through the day, my back ached, and my legs and feet seemed weighted with lead. I suffered terribly with headaches, my nerves were jumpy and I became very pale, my eyes were sunken with deep dark rings underneath, and horrible spots floated ever before me. I suffered much from pains in the back and sides. It was impossible to sleep at night, and bad dreams frightened me a great deal. Other irregularities of health added to the pain and despondency I suffered.

"Then a friend recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I followed this advice, and soon after starting the treatment was surprised and delighted to find a marked improvement. My appetite increased and I was again able to enjoy meals free from those dreadful indigestion pains. Regularity returned; all the aches in my back and sides vanished, and as I continued with the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I regained my lost weight and colour. Sleep came to me easily and no bad dreams disturbed me. I awoke in the mornings rested and fresh as the new blood began to permeate my whole system. In a very short time—after suffering so many months—all traces of anaemia left me. I am now strong and well. Thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my cure is complete."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at $1.50 per bottle, $8/- for 6 bottles, post free.

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The regular use of Dr. Ross' Life Pills frees your system of poisonous waste matter, and gives your digestive organs a chance to furnish nourishment and strength to every part of your body.

A clear head, good appetite, renewed ambition, and good health are the rewards of the frequent use of these pills.

The formula is on the bottle and is approved by physicians.

An agreeable and effective laxative.

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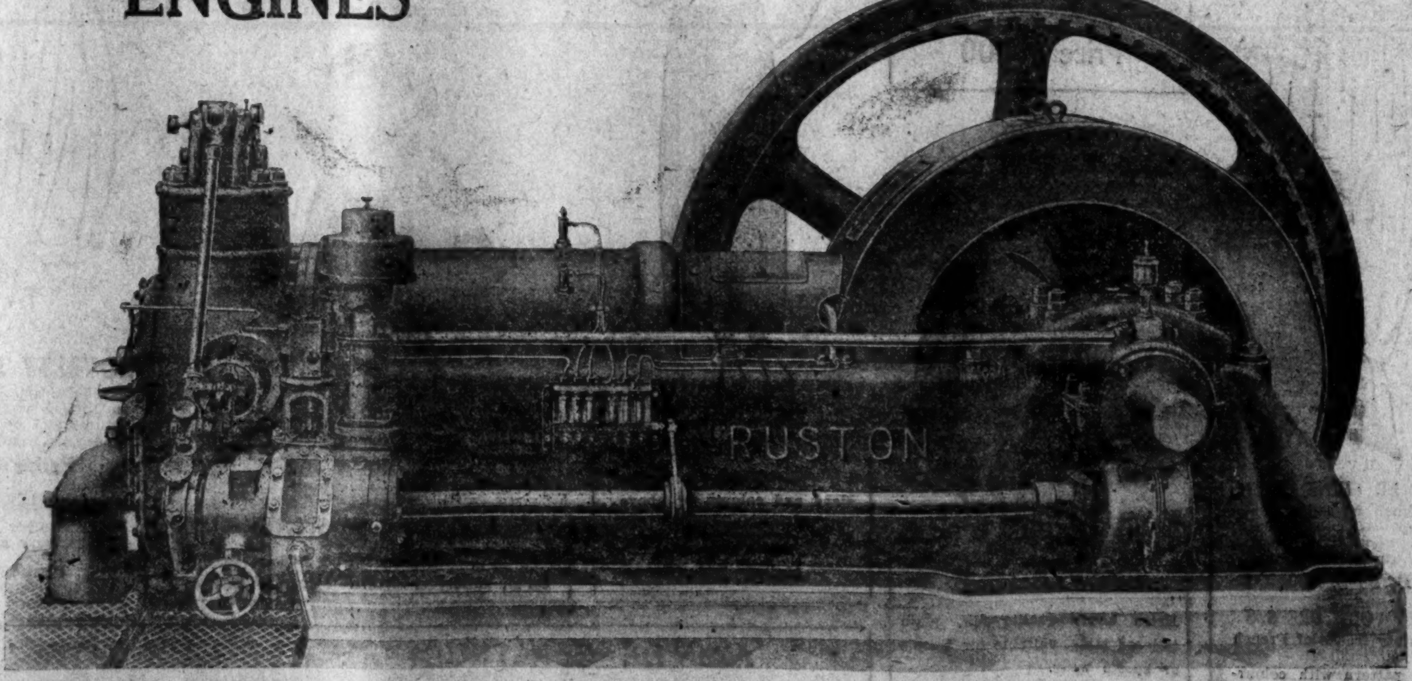

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FRENCH CLUB WILL SPEND TLS. 500,000 ON NEW HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

club grounds, as 60 now will be available at Verdun Gardens, which were formerly the German park.

AIDS SETTLEMENT

In carrying out the big project, it has been pointed out that the French Municipality probably will benefit to a considerable degree through it.

It is known that not a few of the large membership of the club who are not French nationals, in order to live in the vicinity of the club have become residents of the French Concession. The move to be made carries the club far out into the western portion of the Concession and it is thought when members and newcomers follow it, the effect will be seen in an influx of new residents to the French Concession who will establish homes in an area in which is now much available building space.

Some indication of the character of the structure to be built may be gathered from a few of the details that have been decided upon. The ball room will be several times the size of the present ball room, a chamber large enough to seat 800 people. In the billiard rooms space is to be provided for twenty tables. There are to be commodious reading and writing rooms with a library and one large and four small card rooms.

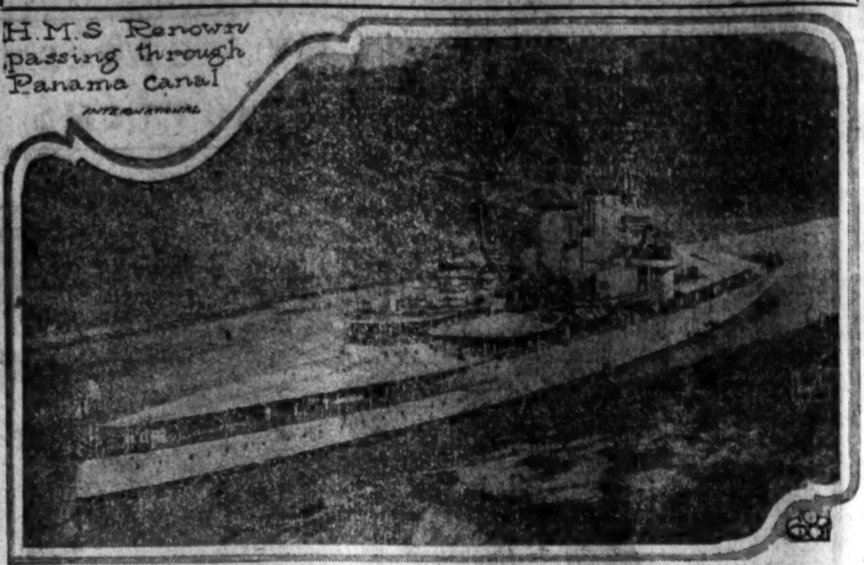
THREE DINING ROOMS

The new club building will have three dining rooms, the largest capable of seating 300 diners, the second for 60 and the third for 40 people. There are to be bowling alleys and a shooting gallery for revolver practice.

One of the noteworthy features will be a swimming pool that is to be 50 meters by 15 and in connection with this, as the outlay for water forms a considerable item of expense, an ingenious arrangement is to be carried out. While the water will be changed at suitable intervals the plan contemplated will assure a constant supply of fresh running water for the pool. This is to be achieved by keeping the water used in the pool at all times going through a process of cleansing and purifying, by means of pumps and filters.

Not less than 40 tennis courts of various kinds are to be provided, approximately doubling the number now available.

Remarkable Photograph Of Battleship Renown Passing Through Gaillard Cut



An excellent photograph of H. M. S. Renown, the big war vessel aboard which the Prince of Wales made the long trip to Australia, showing the battleship passing through the Gaillard Cut, south of Cucaracha Slide, Panama Canal. Thousands of Southern Californians turned out to extend a royal welcome to the Prince upon his arrival at San Diego.

* * *

Quaint Pictures

The Quaints had another large and enthusiastic audience last night, and treated us to numbers new and old. The old numbers were all requests, and the new will be requests if the company stay any longer.

Quite a novel feature of the program was a humorous exhibit by Salisbury, who in full view of the house, gave a vivid idea of how a picture is taken in Universal City. Just to give a real interest to the number he turned all lights on to the audience, floats, arcs, and every other powerful luminary body that happened to be at his disposal.

He took a movie of the house, and it will show better than anything else just how much we all enjoyed the quaint quips and snaps of the Quaints. Salisbury promises to throw the picture on the screen on Monday, and so we expect to have everyone there who was there on Saturday, and more also.

There will be trouble. Fancy wives going tomorrow and seeing erring hubby in the front now of the stalls instead of in his office trying to "Get the mail off by the Asia, my dear."

Monday will be the last night of the Quaints at the Lyceum for a time, but they will give performances at the Country Club on Tuesday and at the S.C.C. on Wednesday.

Domino.

J pan's Picture Brides Sti.l Going To America Despite Specific Promis

San Francisco, July 16.—The first formal hearing of the Congressional Committee on Immigration was scheduled to take place at Sacramento on Tuesday, but the pressure of the volume of evidence to be presented has brought consideration of the advisability of opening the hearing on Monday.

Mr. John E. Raker, Congressman from California, and a member of the Committee on Immigration said he had been informed that a steamer carrying fifty picture brides is due at San Francisco from Japan on July 16, despite the Japanese Government's agreement that none were to come after Febraury 28 of this year.

Governor William D. Stephens of California has given to various Congressmen copies of the report on the Japanese problem, made by the Board of Control, and at the same time has made public a letter written to Congressman Harold Kuntsen, of Minnesota, urging the Committee on Immigration to visit California and get first-hand information of the Japanese encroachment. Chairman Albert Johnson of Washington, says the Committee will visit every section of the state where the Oriental problem is acute.

DA ROCHA NAMED PORTUGAL ENVOY

Shanghai Friends Receive Cable Telling Of His Post In Colonies

According to a cable received by some of his friends in Hongkong. Mr. M. F. da Rocha, who is well known in Shanghai as the representative of the Portuguese Government in the committee for the Customs Tariff Revision held here in 1918, has been appointed Minister for the Colonies.

Mr. da Rocha first came out to the East as a naval officer on board one of the gunboats stationed at Macao. He left for home again when the revolution broke out in Portugal in 1910 and took an active part in politics while there. Later he returned to Macao again and became Crown Treasurer of the Macao Government. Returning to Portugal, he took up the office of private secretary to the Minister of Colonies, Mr. Lisboa de Lima. Sometime after this he was nominated Colonial Secretary for Macao, and came back to the East to take up his duties.

When Governor Maia left for Portugal he was appointed Acting Governor of Macao. At the time of the settlement of the Tariff Revision question for China, Mr. Rocha was asked by his government to represent Portuguese interests. When the negotiations were concluded he returned to Macao and while there received intimation of his election as Member of Parliament for Macao. He left for Lisbon and there went into politics, taking up again the position of secretary to the Minister for the Colonies under Jose Barbosa.

Mr. da Rocha will be glad to find on his taking up his portfolio for the Colonies that Portuguese interests in Shanghai are now in the hands of Mr. A. M. da Silva, who is a particular friend of his.

A Life of Agony

Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

It is foolish to think that you cannot remove rheumatism from your system. It is dangerous to neglect backache pains or the other symptoms that mean disordered kidneys—headaches, nervous debility, bad breath, gouty or dropsical swellings, constipation, bladder weakness, or discomfort. If your kidneys are out of order they are not properly performing their work of keeping the blood free from poisonous uric acid, which is made every day by the waste impurities of the system. This means that the poison is retained in your blood. Uric acid takes the form of tiny sharp crystals, and it is quite easy to imagine how these cause terrible pains if allowed to accumulate.

Of all stubborn diseases, kidney trouble in any form is one of the most difficult to overcome. In many respects it is like Consumption.

Consumption is curable, if you can get at the germs, the cause of disease, but the germs of Consumption are so placed in the lungs as to prevent medicines touching them. That is why it is almost impossible to cure Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—it is so difficult to the germs in the weak or diseased spot. When you take ordinary Kidney or Backache Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that they contain are very often useless for kidney trouble, because they never go near the kidneys, they simply go into the stomach, then into the bowels and away.

Now, if you purge the kidneys as you would the bowels, they will regain their healthy, active condition, and soon rid the system of uric acid. There is only one kidney remedy which does this and proves it—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says :—

"For over ten years I suffered continuously with kidney trouble, the pains in my back being so severe that I could only bend with great difficulty. I was hardly ever free from the wearying, dragging pain. I tried all sorts of advertised remedies, without success, until 18 months ago I was given a sample box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was astonished at the relief they gave me. I bought some more and continued the treatment, and after a short time I found I was absolutely free of my complaint."

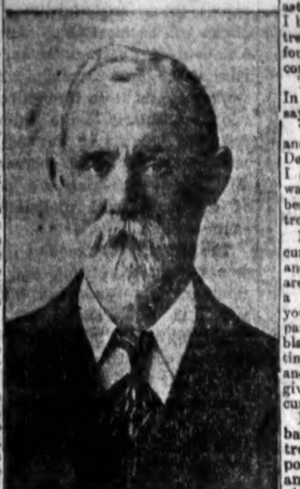
This statement was made in 1914. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says :—

"I am now over 60 years of age, and in very good health—thanks to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills! I always keep them in hand, and always recommend them as being the best thing I know of for kidney troubles."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure by going straight to the kidneys and bladder. Within 24 hours they are guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you that the healing ingredients have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. This blue colour is their distinguishing mark. A perfectly safe and natural remedy, they never fail to give relief and hardly ever fail to cure permanently.

In a recent test, out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by DeWitt's Kidney an Bladder Pills. Of the other three although such bad cases, two got so much benefit that they thought they were cured, but were not positive. The remaining one was a failure—the disease had gone too far.

De Witt's Kidney & Bladder Pills have cured many well-nigh hopeless cases. That blue-coloured urine positively proves to you that every part of De Witt's Pills has gone straight to the kidneys, as no other pills do.



Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (from Photo).

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., Laboratories, E. Croydon, England mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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Max Harden Begs Aid For Germany To Avoid Ruin

'Fatherland Can't Pay Debts And Keep Troops To Maintain Order,' Says Noted Editor, Urging Complete Candor At Allied Conference On Future Course

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN
(Editor of Die Zukunft, and Regarded as the Clearest Thinker in Germany)

"To the children of Germany, friendly greetings from America, transmitted by the religious Society of Friends (Quakers), which for 250 years and even during the world war, just now concluded, has stood for the principle that only helpfulness and love, not war and violence, can bring peace and happiness to humanity."

This text is printed, under an American star, upon a little yellow card which a hundred thousand German children are now carrying in their pockets.

On its face it bears the number of the food card, name and address of its youthful owner and the place where the food is to be obtained; below are thirty spaces for stamping, corresponding to the thirty days of the month, for which the card is valid.

It is the symbol of a labor of love, an evidence of the love of neighbors so far and yet so near, that stands without a parallel within the memory of man.

GERMAN CHILDREN FED

Each day a hundred thousand German children are being fed with nourishing food such as they have scarcely tasted before. The money for the purchase and transportation of it has been collected by American Quakers in their home land, and they are supervising its distribution here.

They are also furnishing all necessary extras; only for the preparation of the food are the community and the parents required to pay the trifling contribution of one and a half marks (one-forty-fifth of a dollar) per week.

First of all, the enfeebled children between the ages of six and fourteen are to be fed, those whom the doctors have certified as suffering from malnutrition But the number of beneficiaries is to be increased rapidly, and later the attempt will be made to furnish clothing and underwear also for these little ones.

Thus did men from the land of the enemy of yesterday sail across the sea bringing to the children of strangers the food calories laboriously collected in countless streams and channels in order that their little bodies might be restored to health and strength and their souls might know something of the joy of life's Springtime. Never before was such a deed born of the free impulse of love.

THANKS TO AMERICA

Anyone who knows the misery of German children, that most harrowing effect of the four years of crime committed by Wilhelm, Bethmann & Co., and blessed by our priests, anyone who has been present at their medical examinations and has seen the emaciated, crooked little frames of our tuberculous, rickety children raised on a milkless diet, knows that Germany can never thank those American humanitarians with sufficient fervor.

OFF FOR THIRD SOJOURN

And now under a June sky a little band of unarmed Germans will sojourn for the third time into the province of Liege, to the waters of Spa, where aforetime relief has been found for bronchitis, rheumatism and hysteria, and where the croupiers at the roulette wheel droned their "faites votre jeu, messieurs! Rien ne va plus!"

The wish so often expressed here is at last to be realised; the leaders of the Western Powers desire to find a way out of the dark jungle of European misery by way of personal conference with those of Germany.

The accused, to whom at Versailles a hearing was denied, is now to be heard, and his situation, needs and capacities are to be presented by himself, before the verdict of the highest court is given, from which there is no appeal.

Shall the famous waters of Spa bring healing to this continent, or will a cunning banker once more bag all the coin in sight? The presence of an unbiased umpire would be a great good fortune for all the world.

The date of the meeting is not favorable for Germany. Her willingness to work has gradually increased; her economic condition has begun to recover and has naturally felt the benefit of the marked improvement in exchange during the last weeks.

SOME INDUSTRIES HIT

But even now some of our industries are incapable of exporting, because their prices are higher than the international market, and their number will increase in proportion as the value of the mark improves.

In the interior prices have become so impossibly high that the inclination to buy anything but the most indispensable articles of food has dropped to zero. When a man reads in the papers that the mark is going up he hopes for better times and resolves not to pay 900 marks for a pair of boots, 300 for an umbrella, 120 for a bow-tie or 2,000 marks for a business suit.

If as a result there is a falling off of sales, both domestic and export, then a crisis involving the clerks will be inevitable. And in dismissal of workingmen and in view of the large payments which we have to make to foreign countries, particularly to the Entente, and also because of our urgent need of imports and increasing difficulty of exporting the value of the mark will undoubtedly again decline.

The senseless increase of paper money we are printing and circulating, a la Russia (a billion marks in paper each week) is surely not a help in restoring the value of our currency.

DO AWAY WITH LUXURIES

Instead of using the periods when the mark is high for importing the most indispensable raw materials we have tolerated the importation of unnecessary luxuries, which an impoverished and insolvent country should do without. And when that time is passed it will be realised, though too late, that the personal advantage of individual groups of tradesmen is by no means identical with the benefit of public economy, which imperatively requires favorable currency values so long as the country must make larger payments to foreign nations than it receives from them.

Even the enormous expenditures for food imports were in large part dispensable; they were approved in order that the people should not go to the election booths to vote on the first Reichstag of the Republic with empty stomachs.

Complete and inexorable candor on both sides is the pre-requisite to the meeting at the Spa. Particularly on our side have we sinned too long in the ignoring of this duty. Upon two chief questions the interest of all parties is focussed:

Firstly: Can and will Germany disarm?

Secondly: Will she, and how can she fulfill her financial obligations to the Western Powers, especially toward France and Belgium?

These two questions seem to me to be closely linked together and to both of them an answer must be sought and found which will satisfy the victorious creditors without so weakening the defeated debtor that he is unable to make the required reparation. Can such an answer be found?

Yes. The German republic, which is no longer in danger of attack and which must not think of conquest, has no need of any army, or a Reichswehr, of volunteer organisations and all that sort of thing.

Such troops cannot be used in suppressing uprisings of militarists and monarchists, since they are more or less in sympathy with the latter, and incline to serve their ends. And as for armed revolts of extremists, they are not seriously to be thought of.

That in its lamentably foolish note, which at San Remo asked permission to maintain 200,000 troops in the Reichswehr, the German Government was not ashamed to include the request for heavy artillery and military flying machines "for street fighting;" in other words, that our Government asked of the victors, of strange nations, permission to bombard its own people with heavy shells and aerial bombs, this is a fact which indicates what we are to think of its democracy and socialism.

A Ludendorff, from whom such a demand might more easily have been expected, would never have so lowered himself. And our Ancient Regime never fired into the ranks of our own people with such brutal callousness as did its pitiable successors.

IDLE SOLDIERY LUXURY

We cannot permit ourselves the luxury of an idle soldiery consuming billions per annum, which in order to justify its existence must everywhere scent the danger or revolt or indeed must stir it up; and whoever rids Germany of this luxury will do his country the highest political service.

It must become our object to dispense with force wherever it can be avoided; and having clearly recognised that necessity, it should be lamented as a veritable misfortune if even a single company should be allowed above the 100.000 troops which the peace treaty permits.

Better still would be the complete disbanding of the Reichswehr (imperial defense) and similar formations and the replacing of them by local home guards for city, town and country, into which at least the same number of proletarians as of bourgeoisie should be received, and which should be allowed to have neither heavy artillery nor military flying machines, neither hand grenades or mine or flamethrowers.

KEEP SIZE OF ARMY DOWN

Town and country must be protected against robbery and murder, and as to the numbers of such local guards there should be no suspicion of haggling. But by every possible means we must prevent the open or secret development and growth of an army as an organic unit. We need no Reichswehr and no Ministry of Defense, which on Prussian soil will always become the breeding place of militaristic intrigues.

The spectacle of a great realm growing strong in peaceful work, without an army, without a single battalion, solely under the protection of communal police troops, would speedily become a pattern and example for all nations; whereas a realm that can only be maintained when mercenary hordes, with the most despicable means of warfare, "esablish order" now in the north and tomorrow in the south, would sink to the level of despised and barbarian states.

Not all our troops (we have still very many of various names and uniforms) will obey the order for disbandment, if provision is not made for the future of the officers and men. But that can be done. We have meadows and moorland enough which can be made arable and upon which every able-bodied man can be given a piece of farm property as a reward of labor.

"ARMY OF LABOR" NEEDED

And in our economic distress we need regimental staffs for such an "army of labor" (according to the Russian model), into which by law every sound German, prince and pauper, rich and poor, should be drafted for one year of service.

Years ago, after the great achievements of our army in the technic of construction and of destruction, I advised that in the emergencies of peace times the same system should be introduced, and that our healthy young men should be mobilised for work which must not be expensive, but which should demand great masses of people and should serve the common welfare.

Such compulsory service would involve neither the peril to life nor such heavy burdens as are borne in warfare. Instead of general military service let us have a general compulsory labor service.

Not that such a system is designed to bring about an indecent reduction of wages; on the contrary, it would tend to bring prices and wages once more into proper relations, so that the workingman and those living upon fixed salaries and small incomes would no longer be kept far below the minimum standards of life, while the profiteers would find themselves without their present opportunities, for gonging the public.

SEARCH FOR MUNITIONS

It is therefore possible to provide for the employment and maintenance of the disbanded troops; but the enormous supply of munitions of all kinds which is now kept in concealment must be ferreted out. The Government tells us that is impossible. It will become immediately possible if every German is required to declare on a blank similar to the new tax declaration blanks what arms he owns, whether near or far, and when intentional misstatement is punished, like perjury, with a penitentiary service.

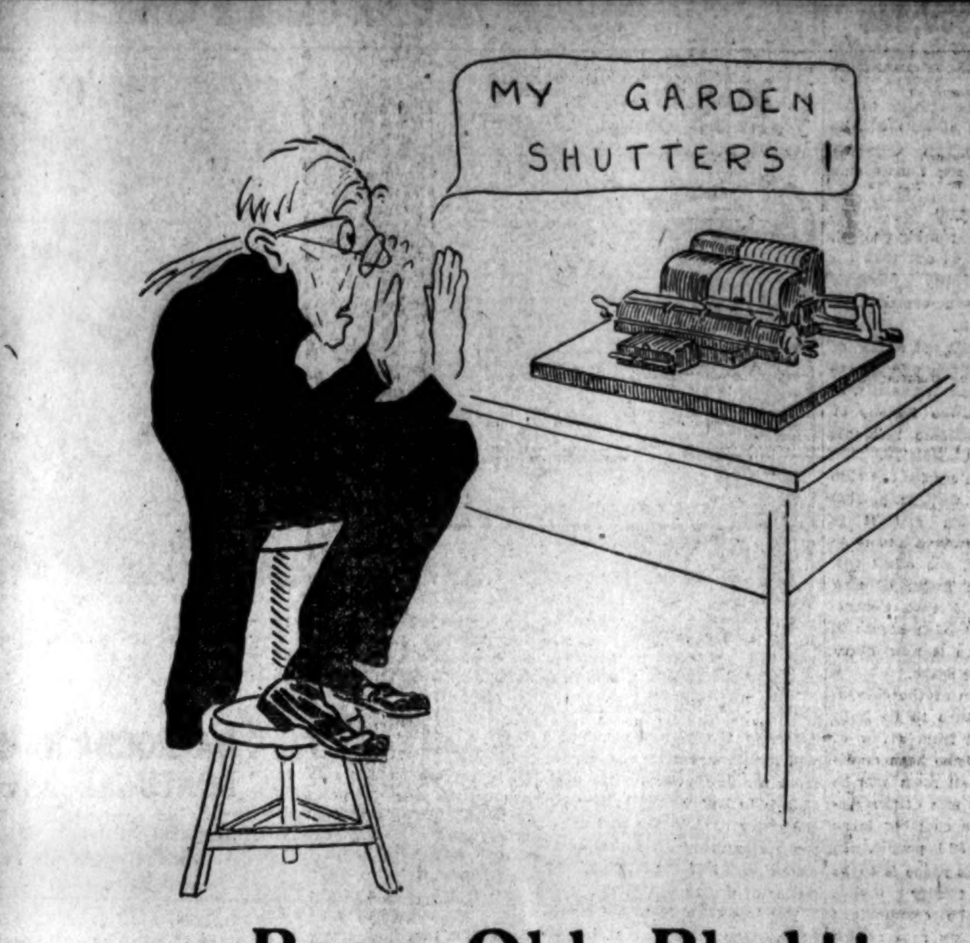
These arms must be delivered up, as prescribed by the treaty of peace, but they must not be destroyed. The League of Nations must take charge of them, together with the superfluous war material of other countries, as the equipment of a defensive force which shall be kept in readiness until the tottering framework of our world structure is once more shored up, so that from this arsenal every wrongly attacked people may receive the necessary arms.

This army of labor, reinforced by volunteers, must rebuild the devastated territories in Northern France. At Germany's cost, of course, and under the direction of the Internationale of all trade unions as to the selection of persons and conditions of work.

SAVING ON ALL SIDES

We have a surplus of unemployed; States, cities and municipalities will save large sums if these people can be employed. For our political order, too, it would be of the greatest service; and the desired reconciliation of France with Germany could not by any other means be so effectively advanced as it would be through such a community of labor.

But when Germany has been disarmed and demilitarised, and when she has demonstrated her sincere willingness to make reparation to her neighbors, there will no longer be any necessity for securing the execution of the treaty through the occupation of German territory.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EUROPE BLIGHTED DECLARES KAHN

In Spite Of Treaty's Ill Effect, Banker Predicts Problems Will Be Overcome

PEAK OF TROUBLES PAST

America Must Take A World View Of Things Economic, He Says

New York, June 15.—A survey of Europe leaves one with a vivid impression of the blessed position of America and of the boundlessness of the opportunities before this country both for its own good and the good of the world, Otto H. Kahn, the banker, said yesterday on his return from Europe. Mr. Kahn, who was a passenger on the Celtic, stressed the advantage of increasing our sphere of international commercial activities, pointing out that American capital could find a fertile field on the other side.

In a prepared statement Mr. Kahn set forth his conclusions of economic and political conditions, based on actual observations in England, France and Italy and reports he had received from Germany and Russia. He was particularly optimistic over the progress that was being made in the first three countries toward solving post-war problems, and expressed his belief that the crest of the after-war difficulties had been reached.

While Europe was not unmindful of the assistance rendered by America in the world war, Mr. Kahn said, nevertheless there existed a feeling of chagrined disillusionment at the outcome of it all. This feeling was all the more deep-rooted because the hopes raised by our statesmen had come so far short of being realised, the banker found.

"The blight of that baneful instrument, the Peace Treaty of Versailles, still lies upon Europe," said Mr. Kahn. "Heedless of the logic of historical developments of centuries and of racial qualities or disqualities, ignoring what was among essential elements involved, namely, the element of economics, setting up dispositions which resulted in leaving production, commerce and international communications completely out of joint in all Europe east of the Rhine; carving up with iconoclastic arbitrariness the map of Europe, Africa and Asia; failing to temper justice, however stern, with the restraints of wisdom, none too punctilious of purposes, commitments and ideals publicly professed—thus and in other ways the treaty makers, instead of peace and settlement, wrought dispeace and unsettlement.

TREATY-MAKERS FAILED

"Given a controlling moral prestige and actual influence which at the time adhered to America and her spokesman, it was open to America at the peace table to render a service of immeasurable value to the entire world and particularly, in the lasting outcome, to those who had been our comrades in arms. The opportunity was lost, the more's the pity. An eminent British Statesman has termed the treaty 'devastating in its effects beyond all precedents in treaty making, destructive of the grooves of intercourse and of trade, which the evolution of centuries has created between peoples, leaving behind it a trail of ruin, starvation and racial hatred in large sections of Europe and the scenes of interminable racial strife.' It sounds paradoxical but in a large sense it is true that Europe for the last year has been suffering less from the effects of the war than from the effects of the peace.

"However, such is the recuperative power of healthy organisms and the vitality of great races, that at least in the three countries visited, England, France and Italy (my voyage was unavoidably curtailed and I was thus unable to go to Belgium and other countries I had intended visiting), the acute problems and difficulties of the post-war situation either have been dealt with or the assured prediction is justified that they will be overcome.

"They have been overcome in the main in England. The spirit of wise, yet daring enterprise which is traditional of England, the experience and insight and financial skill gained in the course of centuries, her wonderfully perfected machinery for international trade, her old time prestige based upon the justly earned reputation for fair and honest trading, her resolute and clear recognition, and pursuance of fostering trade and co-operating with commercial interests—all these and other elements have been effective toward her recovery of her old time position. She is prosperous and she is going ahead apace. Throughout the world her far-flung activities are in full swing. If anything, rather too much may possibly have been attempted too quickly, and too great a strain may have been put upon England's current resources, which may lead to a reaction. But, if so, I am convinced that it will be temporary.

SEES ENGLAND SUPREME

"I have said in London and I repeat it here that the talk about our disparaging England as the world's financial center is idle. Her position is the result of geographical, economic and psychological factors, of racial qualities and of the experience and practice of centuries. In saying this I am far from underestimating the leading part which America will play in the world's work and the boundless scope of our opportunities. But we should seek to supplement, not to supplant one another. There is plenty of room and to spare in the world for the most intensive activities of both nations. There is plenty of need for the most vigorous enterprise of both.

"England, a few discordant and insignificant voices to the contrary notwithstanding, is conscious of the greatness of the spirit, of the action and of the service of America during the war. She is genuinely desirous for a cordial understanding and close and [illegible]tion between the two nations. No man, not blinded by prejudice, can fail to see how necessary such a relationship is for the peace, prosperity and ordered liberty of the world.

"England realises fully how greatly that relationship would be furthered by a final settlement of the Irish problem and how warmly, too, her self-governing dominions and colonies would welcome such a settlement. If there is anything which the Irish and the friends of the Irish in America can do to bring about a happy ending to that agelong tragedy they will be rendering a great service to all concerned. But—I say it as an appreciative and sympathetic friend of that brave, gifted and warm-hearted Irish race—any one who thinks that the British can be moved by threats, intimidated by agitation or stimulated by pinpricks from foreign sources, does not know the stuff that the British people are made of. And any one acting on that mistaken notion does more harm than good to the cause he means to serve.

FRANCE IS HARD AT WORK

"France is hard at work, far more so than she is generally given credit for. Indeed, if one considers the appalling losses, sacrifices and suffering which she has undergone and the disorganisation [illegible] incident to four and one-half years of war on her soil, it is truly remarkable what she has accomplished. It is not fair to expect that France, invaded, devastated, largely prevented from engaging in world commerce during the war, and deprived of some of her richest provinces, should have taxed herself while the war lasted as America and Great Britain taxed themselves.

"She is taxing herself now (by wiser methods than ours) to the full extent needed to meet her budget, outside, of course, the expense of reconstructing the devastated regions, which expense should not and could not be met by taxation. With her bountiful natural resources, with her thrifty, orderly and intelligent population and with those great imponderabilia inherent in a truly great race which more than once has accomplished the seemingly impossible, the ultimate recovery of France, now under way, is assured.

"One of the assets of France which are far from sufficiently appreciated, are her colonies and particularly her great empire of the Northern Coast of Africa, i. e., Algiers, Tunis and Morrocco. I spent three weeks in Tunis and Algiers, going about 2,000 miles by automobile, and was immensely impressed not only by the fertility, diversified natural resources and beauty of those countries, but by the wholly admirable work of enlightened colonisation which the French have accomplished. The tact, skill, intelligence, zeal, constructive ability, broad-gauged planning and the benevolent care for the natives which the French have brought to bear upon their civilising task in those regions are beyond praise. That they will meet with the material rewards which are their due, I have no doubt.

"The northern regions of Africa were the richest colonies of the Romans in their day, and they will prove of vast value to the French. Incidentally, they offer an eminently [illegible] field for financial and commercial co-operation between [illegible] and Americans—a co-operation which would be cordially welcomed by the French. Indeed, the opportunities for such co-operation exist in many other ways and our French friends are somewhat disillusioned and disappointed that American capital remains conspicuous largely by its absence. I did what I could to explain that this aloofness is due not to lack of goodwill or to lack of confidence, but partly to circumstances due largely to the needs of our young country still in full process of development and partly to the pernicious operation of our unwise and shortsighted system of taxation.

FRANCE NEEDS OUR AID

"It is greatly to be hoped that the pending and forthcoming conference between the nations will definitely and precisely determine those points which unwisely left indeterminate in the Peace Treaty. France has come to realise that, for its own good, its relations to Germany in the economic sense, must be put on a definite and mutually workable basis. Apart from this, France must have two essentials: First, absolute military security against any possibility of renewed aggression by the 65,000,000 of Germans against her own 40,000,000, so that she may devote herself in tranquillity to the works of peace and the beneficent mission of her race; secondly, the means to reconstruct her devastated regions without further delay and to provide for their population. To accomplish this they look to reasonable co-operation from America. It would be a profound disappointment if they were to look in vain.

In Italy, too, I found that the situation justified confident anticipation of ultimate complete recovery. The people are hard at work, and Italy almost alone among the countries of Europe has a surplus of that most valuable of assets, labor. Italy has faced resolutely the realities of the situation and has refused to base its

(Continued on Page 10)

Famous Film Star Sails For France

THEDA BARA. ©INT'L

Sailing on the steamship Vestris from New York recently Theda Bara, famous movie star, will decorate the graves of her brother's regiment in France. She was honorary colonel of the regiment.

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EUROPE BLIGHTED DECLARES KAHN

(Continued from Page 9)

program upon the uncertain expectation of wringing a fabulous indemnity out of a broken down debtor. She has had the courage earlier than any of the other continental nations to tax herself to the limit. She is vigorously curtailing her imports and has succeeded to a surprising degree to increase her exports. Her industrial centers in the northern provinces under the leadership of men of extraordinary ability and great enterprise are growing and developing to a remarkable degree. Her business men have commercial ability of a high order, and she promises to become the great entrepot for trading between the peoples to the West and the East of her. In Italy, too, there are many very attractive opportunities for the enlistment of American capital.

"I do not mean to imply in what I have said that either in France or in Italy normal conditions will return quickly and that everything is smooth sailing henceforth. Many difficulties remain, and considerable time will yet be required for the process of rehabilitation, much hard work, self-discipline and saving. But I do believe that, barring the unforseen and given the granting of reasonably required credit facilities for essential purposes, the crest of post-bellum perplexities has been reached in those countries.

AMERICAN APATHY

"As to European sentiment toward America, Europe has not failed to realise the vital part which America playing in winning the war, and the bulk of its thinking people and leaders recognise the high and unselfish motives from which we joined in the war and which have guided our actions throughout. What does exist, however, side by side with that grateful remembrance, is a feeling of chagrined disillusionment at the outcome of it all, and especially at the fact that the high expectations raised by our spokesmen in Europe have come so far short of being realised.

"As to our absence from the League of Nations, any disappointment on that score is considerably overshadowed by the disappointment of our failure to grant credits and loans to European peoples or industries (not loans by our Government—they don't expect that) to an extent anywhere near adequate to their needs. They do not understand the reasons for that failure. They know only that America is rich, that both friendships and self-interest call on us for financial participation in the affairs and opportunities of European countries, that they (I exempt England) are in need, that their need arises from sacrifices born in a high cause, that they have been our comrades in arms in that cause and that the American's purse-strings since the armistice have not been loosened adequately to their legitimate requirements in the way of loans and credits (and when loosened, only on very onerous terms).

"They do not know and can hardly be supposed to know to how large an extent the attitude of American capital is due not to callous indifference or to shortsighted disregard of our opportunities for foreign trade, but apart from natural causes inherent in our own conditions, to the hampering effect of faulty legislation and to the absence of purposeful governmental leadership, or, at least, governmental co-operation with business such as England has undertaken so effectively and with such great advantage to her world trade and world position—which means to the great advantage of all her people.

"The labor situation in those countries is not very different from our own. Neither there nor here do I look upon it as being actuated to any serious extent by Bolshevist or kindred motives. Public opinion has shown itself decisively and effectively opposed of late to unwarranted strikes and pernicious agitation. Justice, reason, enlightenment through education, the inexorable force of the actualities of life and the pressure of public opinion on both capital and labor may, I hope and believe, be relied upon to bring about surcease from the ever-recurrent conflicts which have characterised the part eighteen months.

NO JUNKERS IN GERMANY

"While I did not visit Germany, I met in Paris the head of the economic mission which the German Government sent to that city to confer with delegates appointed by the French Government. I also met a number of Americans, Englishmen and Frenchmen who had recently visited Germany. The impression which I gathered is that there is nothing to be feared from the Junker, Militarist or Hohenzollern party. The ruin and disgrace which their rule has brought upon the German people will not lose its deterrent effect in this generation.

"What danger there may be is rather in the opposite direction. If the indemnity to be imposed upon Germany is to be so staggering and other conditions under which she will be obliged to live so intolerable that hope and inducement to work will vanish, and life for the masses continue to be what it has been since the armistice, the contingency may arise that Germany in despair will throw herself into the open arms of Bolshevist Russia. I do not believe, however, that contingency will arise. I believe that the allied powers will have sufficient wisdom, fairness and enlightened care of their own interest to so interpret the Peace Treaty as to make the burden of atonement which Germany is rightly called upon to bear one possible of being borne.

"They will, I believe, appreciate that at a time when the world is in most urgent need of production, the eagerness for work and the industrial capacity of the German people must be utilised to the full, though a large part of the fruit of their labor must and justly will go to those whom Germany has so cruelly and wantonly injured.

"As a matter of fact, I am informed that German industries are swamped with orders from all parts of the world, that labor is recovering from the effects of utopian and Bolshevist teachings and is willing to work, and that as soon as access to necessary raw materials is opened up and definite and bearable conditions of national existence determined Germany can and will become a great workshop for world sadly in need of the products of work.

"My informants agree that there is no particular bitterness in Germany against Americans, as the majority of the people have come to realise that it was the blind and guilty madness of their own rulers which made America's entrance into the war inevitable. There is bitterness against the President because he is charged with having failed in the peace instrument to which he attached signature to have maintained the pledges to which he committed America in the negotiations preceding the armistice.

LOOK FOR SOVIET FALL

"I met several distinguished Russians in Paris, two of whom had just succeeded in escaping from Russia. They all agree that Bolshevism as meaning a republic of free workers has ceased to exist in that country except as a label. In fact, it is now a country of forced, militarily organised and commanded labor under the autocratic rulership of a dozen ruthless men. The Government being in absolute control of arms and means of subsistence, whoever opposes it openly faces death, whoever fails to submit to its rule faces starvation. Moreover, the system of taking hostages in the shape of wives, children, fathers or mothers of those whose allegiance to the Bolshevist Government is not absolutely assured to the satisfaction of the rulers is a system which however infamous has proved compellingly effective. Nevertheless, my informants look for the collapse of the Bolshevist oligarchy within eighteen months, but they believe that Russia will remain a republic and that there is no possibility of the restoration of a monarchial regime.

"With the cessation of the period when cheap land or unoccupied land was largely available for agriculture in our country, the time when we could afford to be more or less sufficient unto ourselves is over. We must now take increasingly a world view of things in relation to our own interests, not in order to inject ourselves into the political affairs of Europe but to take that part in international commerce which is our due and our need for the progress and prosperity of our people.

"We asked for no tangible reward for our participation in the war and obtained none—not even certain commercial equities which we might well have claimed. We did, nevertheless, obtain as a result of the war a great increase in our immediate opportunities. To use those adequately we must be willing to bend our efforts in new directions and to learn, plan and work in unaccustomed ways.

"We must play our part and hold our own in the strenuously contested field of world trade. In order to do this we do not ask or need direct Government support such as it is and long has been the practice of several other nations to give, but we do require wisely directed governmental encouragement, the countenance and confidence of rightly informed and guided public opinion and freedom from hampering or damaging legislation. We did not have those essentials in the period following the armistice and consequently failed to take anything like full advantage of the unprecedented opportunities which were within our grasp at that time.

FOR TRADE CABINET POST

"We should have had, as some of us had urged during the war in one of the departments of the Government, co-operating with business men, a competent economic general staff at work, with well-matured plans prepared and ready for the occasion, as England had made herself prepared and ready. Some the opportunities then before us are no longer recoverable, but many others remain. The Cabinet position of Secretary of Commerce is gaining greater importance all the time, and the right men in that position could render truly important and highly beneficial national service.

Mr. Kahn said he expected to remain abroad much longer but the approaching marriage of his daughter made it necessary for him to return home.

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PRESIDENT EBERT FACES BIG TASK

Hard To Find Coalition Cabinet That Can Govern Country Successfully

NECESSITY FORCES ISSUE

Majority Socialists, Centrists, People's Party And Democrats May Unite

BY RAYMOND SWING

Berlin, June 9.—The political crisis developed by the collapse of the coalition group in the new Reichstag has elevated the position of the German President to one of importance for the first time since the republic was established. Hitherto President Ebert has merely given his consent to proposals by the Coalition leaders. Today he must act on his own initiative. The moment has come when he must show his mettle, since upon his skill depends the hope of finding some means of piecing together an acceptable Ministry.

President Ebert faces an exceptionally difficult problem. The independent Socialists are, as a matter of principle, against any coalition with the German People's party and Mathias Erzberger's following in the Centrist party cannot collaborate with the German People's party, which avowedly intends to reform the Erzberger tax legislation. Indeed, if all the aspects of the situation were genuine a new coalition would be impossible to achieve.

MUST CONSIDER LABOR

There are, however, two outstanding facts which control the immediate future. The first is that the leaders of the German People's party acknowledge the impracticability of trying to govern in Germany without some measure of co-operation with labor, and, second, that within the ranks of the Majority Socialists there are many persons who are willing to join the German People's party under favorable terms.

Already the German Democrats, who with the Majority Socialists and the Centrists form the present coalition, have begun to take water on their promise not to work with the German People's party, and it is possible that Chancellor Mueller in refusing his party's co-operation did so without the party (the Majority Socialist) itself having taken a formal stand.

A most likely consequence is that all elements among the German People's party, the Centrists, the Democrats and the Majority Socialists, favorable to a coalition, will attempt to smooth out minor difficulties and to formulate a common program. It is simpler to predict who would not participate in such a union than who would join it.

COMPROMISES NECESSARY

Philip Scheidemann, with the radical Majority Socialists; Erzberger, with the radical element in the Christian People's Party (Centrists), and the entire German National Party and the Independent Socialist Party could hardly agree to the compromise which such a combination must entail.

The Majority Socialists have squarely faced the issue so far and have refused to try to sustain the present Coalition with seats temporarily theirs from the plebiscite districts, where no elections were held, and the old members held over. They regard it as imperatively necessary to accept the vote as cast.

It is predicted that when Chancellor Mueller and his Cabinet resign Herr Mueller will be intrusted anew with the task of forming a Ministry from the present Coalition, and if he fails he will be asked to try again without respect to former Coalition lines. Then if he does not succeed President Ebert will have an opportunity to prove his statesmanship.

Acquit Maj. Schelling In Manslaughter Case

Court-Martial Frees Him Of Blame For Deaths Of Swiss Woman And Child

Berne, June 10.—Major Ernest Schelling of the United States Infantry, the distinguished pianist, who has been assistant military attache to the American Legation in Berne until now, has just been acquitted by an American court-martial at Coblenz of the charge of manslaughter.

In August last Major Schelling was driving a Government car from Berne to Geneva, and as he was passing through a village a Swiss woman, carrying an infant in arms, ran across the road. Schelling ran his car off the road in an effort to save the woman and child.

He risked his own life and that of the other occupant of the car in doing so, but an iron bracket on the top of the car struck the woman and killed her and the child instantly. Schelling himself was so seriously injured that he had to spend six weeks in the hospital.

On his recovery, Schelling, being a member of the Diplomatic Corps, and consequently extraterritorial, asked the American Government for permission to present himself for trial by the Swiss authorities. The case was finally referred to his superiors in the army.

The United States Government sent seven higher American officers from Paris to Berne to hold an inquiry, while Judge Advocate Ireton was sent to Switzerland to take evidence.

Ma[illegible]ling's acquittal has been approved by the commanding General at present at Coblenz, and Schelling is now demobilised, and is retiring from his post in Berne. He remains an officer, however, in the United States Reserve Corps.

Schelling has just been decorated by the French President with the Order of Knight of the Legion of Honor. Both American and British residents of Switzerland are greatly delighted with the result of the court-martial, for Schelling is highly popular among them.

Bare Backs Barred By Order Of Queen

London Modistes Outdoing Past In Dress Creations For Court Function

London, June 16.—Despite the Queen's reported wish that no new dresses should be purchased for the postwar court "drawing room" the London modistes are outdoing themselves in the confectioning of new creations for dowagers and debutantes. The only concession yet reported to the Queen's wishes is the hitherto elaborate and costly ostrich plumes, which are giving way to flowers—but such flowers! It is doubtful whether the Queen's keen sense will be deceived by such a subterfuge.

Gold and silver tissues figure most prominently among the materials used, and wonderful roses, orchids, water lilies and poppies are being interwoven into growths of gorgeous simplicity by the artists of Bond street and upper Sloane street.

One white satin debutante gown is ornamented with a spray of flowers and tiny bunches of grapes, with wisps of wheat across the front and encircling the waist. Another has the edging of rosebuds and falling petals, and a sashlike bodice of gold tissue; the bodice ends with big bows at the back, and the skirt, of white brocade shot with gold, is divided into a short double train, showing a gold petticoat beneath.

Water lilies adorn the sides of another gown made of lemon velvet brocade and tulle, a white rose nestling in the full flounce at the end of a long bodice. Still another debutante frock is made of white satin charmingly veiled with silver lace.

The debutantes, although privileged to wear pale colors, are going mostly in white with just a few exceptions. One gown is of rose and silver tissue, with a silver lace petticoat, just showing when the draped skirt is held up by one trailing piece.

Instead of the familiar court trains, matrons are wearing short double trains, in one case forming a pair of wings of fine net embroidered jet attached to the wrist and drooping to the ground. No bare back or sleeveless gowns will be worn. The Queen made that new regulation. Ropes of pearls and crystals are widely used as decorations to bring out the lines of the gowns more effectively.

House Missing

The difficulty of finding a house is not exclusively an eastern problem. Out in Kansas for instance, a native observed a stranger looking around and ventured to say, "Good morning, sir, House hunting?"

"Yes," replied the stranger. "I wonder if it could have blown this far."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Time For Moderation

"I believe in free speech!" exclaimed the vociferous man.

"So do I," rejoined Uncle Bill Bottletop; so do I. But in one respect free speech reminds me of the free lunch in the old days. You hate to see a man making a pig of himself just because somethings free."—*Washington Star.*

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WEATHER

The typhoon with increasing force will advance towards Macao, Hainan, and the Gulf of Tonkin. Variable breezes to the North of the Formosa Strait. Fine and hot weather.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 46; Lessons; Wisdom xi, 21-xii, 2, Philippians ii; Hymns 165, 213, 199, 106; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 11:30 a.m., Holy Communion. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 48; Lessons Wisdom xii, 12-21, Acts xx, 17-end; Hymns 238, 197, 236, 26; Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 46; Lessons Wisdom xi, 21-xii, 2, Philippians ii; Hymns 165, 197, 199, 106; Preacher, The Dean. (No Evensong during the Summer.)

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7:30, 9 a.m. At 5 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days at 6, 7 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. M. T. Stauffer M.A.; Chant 12; Hymns 1, 56, 117, 169; 6 p.m., Preacher Rev. John Darroch Litt.D.; Chant 56; Hymns 123, 377, 407.

Shanghai Free Christian Church. (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. G. Cecil Smith; Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. George Howell.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Love." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Romance In Actors' Gift To Westminster

Embroidered Pall Recalls Traditions And Personages Figuring In Age Old Link Between The Stage And The Abbey

BY CANON JAMES PERKINS
Of Westminster Abbey

THERE was dedicated at Westminster Abbey recently one of the most interesting articles of ecclesiastical furniture which the Abbey has acquired in many years; interesting because it recalls the age-old and romantic connection which the Abbey has always maintained with the stage, despite the discredit in which the ancient profession from time to time has been held by church people, because it recalls the long list of personages of the drama whose bones lie in the Abbey today, and because it revives strikingly a beautiful old funeral custom lately fallen into disuse.

The clergy of the Abbey received and dedicated a magnificently broidered pall or "hearse cloth," the gift of the Actors Church Union. In addition to the clergy there were present most of the distinguished people of the British stage today. The pall will be available for all funeral services in the Abbey.

Time was when the stage was well nigh banned in England. All through the reign of Elizabeth its votaries were held in high regard. Hence it occasions no surprise to learn that the famous Ben Jonson was accorded a sepulchre within the walls of the Abbey as the merest matter of course.

With the seventeenth century the flood of Puritanism began to rise. The splendid brotherhood of dramatists characteristic of the reign of Elizabeth and the early Stuarts had passed away, and the Puritans who succeeded to power did their very utmost to repress that taste for the drama which is a matter of fact inherent in the Anglo-Saxon race.

With the Restoration there came a great reaction, it is true, but although the last forty years of the seventeenth century were destined to witness an outburst of license, so far as the stage was concerned, which one cannot fail to regret, yet the old antipathy to the drama and the stage still continued to reign unchecked in many quarters.

Later on, during the last half of the subsequent century, this prejudice found itself re-enforced by the spread of Evangelical movements. Indeed, it is scarcely going too far to say that only with the twentieth century has the old prejudice come to disappear.

Now Westminster Abbey, although its dean and chapter have not at times shrunk from drawing the line when it seemed to them right, has been free from this narrowness of outlook all the way along the line. Its cloisters are full of men and women who have been in their day among the brightest stars in the dramatic firmament. Here lie Thomas Betterton and his scarcely less famous wife. It is said Betterton's reading of the part of Hamlet had been handed down to him traditionally from Shakespeare himself.

Later on there came that most delightful of characters, Mistress Bracegirdle, many of whose greatest triumphs took place in Congreve's comedies, some of which were, indeed, expressly written for her. She must have been a most attractive person, for it was said of her that she could [illegible] past the neighborhood of Clare Market (a terrible nest of slums just off the Strand, long since swept away, near to which she lived), "without thankful acclamations from people of all degrees, so that if any one affronted her they would have been in danger of being killed immediately." Mistress Bracegirdle outlived her entire generation, not passing away until the year 1748, when she was accorded the privilege of a burial hard by to the entrance of the Abbey Chapter House.

Nance Oldfield, her great rival, was even more highly honored, for the dean and chapter of that day permitted her to be buried within the walls of their great church itself. She was brought out when still in her teens by the famous Colley Cibber and quickly became the acknowledged queen of comedy. Not only was she buried in the Abbey but her corpse was allowed to lie in state in the Jerusalem Chamber amid highly elaborate surroundings.

Then with the eighteenth century the stream of Abbey burials of actors and actresses broadens out still further. Barton Booth, an old Westminster boy who made a tremendous sensation by his acting of the Ghost in "Hamlet," and of whom it may also be said that he "made" Addison's tragedy "Cato," for eager politicians crowded to Drury Lane to see him for thirty-five nights in succession, has been honored by a monument erected to his memory in Poets' Corner.

Again, there were Mrs. Cibber and David Garrick, whose names one always associates together. The former was a brilliant musician as well as an actress. She frequently appeared at the opera and Handel is said to have written the contralto airs in the "Messiah" for her. When she died Garrick exclaimed, overwhelmed as he was with emotion, "Cibber dead! Then tragedy has died with her."

Garrick was a pupil of Dr. Johnson's and traveled up to London, in company with his great master, in order to start a wine business! He soon deserted this employment for the stage, where he won the warm approval of Mistress Bracegirdle, then in retirement, but an acknowledged authority on matters connected with the drama. Garrick won his noblest fame in tragic parts, more especially in Shakespearian characters. For thirty-eight years he held the foremost place on the English stage, not giving his farewell performance until June 10, 1776. Three years later he died at his residence in Adelphi terrace. His funeral was a signal for an immense outburst of popular affection and emotion. All the way from the Strand to the Abbey the road was blocked by a string of carriages. A guard of soldiers had to be employed to keep back the dense crowd. The burial itself, which was conducted by John Thomas, the Dean of Westminster, was arranged on such a scale that more could scarcely have been done for royalty itself. Peers carried the pall. The coffin was followed by the whole Literary Club, old Samuel Johnston standing bathed in tears by the open grave at the foot of Shakespeare's monument. Beside him were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Burke and Gibbon. Around them were the players from Convent Garden and Drury Lane. Five years later Dr. Johnson was himself laid to rest here, close to the spot where he had stood at Garrick's funeral.

Mrs. Siddons and her celebrated brother John Kemble form a link between the old and the new order of players. For five generations members of the Kemble family were attached to the theatrical profession. At thirteen the child appeared before the footlights, and four years later we find her sustaining the principal female part at Wolverhampton. At first, however, Mrs Siddons was by no means successful and failed to win more than the grudging approval of Garrick. However, success came after a while and soon developed into a veritable furore. With Sir Joshua Reynolds's magnificent picture of the tragic muse before us it is not difficult to gain a vivid idea of the great actress' noble presence or to realise the rapturous enthusiasm with which she was received in Lady Macbeth, with which character her name will be forever associated, and indeed in many another part. She died in 1831, and her statue, with that of her brother, John Kemble were placed side by side in the little Chapel of St. Andrew, in the north transept of Westminster Abbey.

These names are only specimens of the great ones of the stage whom the Abbey Church has delighted to honor at different periods of its history. We have been obliged to omit many whose names deserve a passing mention to say the least, but one other great prince of the drama must assuredly be mentioned, viz., the late Sir Henry Irving. His funeral so far as the Abbey was concerned must have been fully on a par with that of Garrick. Those who were present on that autumn morning in the year 1905 will not quickly forget the representative character of that vast throng or the touching manner with which the leading members of the British stage laid their burden to rest beside the graves of Dr. Johnson and Charles Dickens, with the beautiful statue of William Shakespeare looking down from above.

This year 1920 will be memorable for another event which marks the connection between the Abbey and the stage. Some years ago a most excellent organisation was set up in England entitled the Actors Church Union having for its objects the providing for the needs of actors and actresses, specially when on tour and also to assert, speaking generally, the dignity of this ancient profession.

The idea suggested itself to the authorities some little time ago of making a memorial of their departed comrades, such memorial to be associated with Westminster Abbey. After some negotiations the offer was duly accepted by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and it was decided that the memorial should take the form of a pall, or perhaps it would be more correct to say hearse cloth to be placed over the coffin at the great funerals which take place in the Abbey from time to time.

During the Middle Ages every parish without exception in all probability possessed its own hearse cloth, which was used at the funerals of all rich and poor, high and low, without respect of persons. These exquisite pieces of work have for the most part disappeared, but a certain number still remain, treasured with jealous and loving care, which are sufficient to convey to our minds some idea of their splendor.

Judging by the specimens which still remain to us, and the evidence afforded by a certain number of illuminations, a fifteenth century burial must have been a veritable pageant of beautiful colors. Hearse cloths were made not infrequently of some highly precious fabric, such as cloth of gold, of cloth of silver, richly embroidered in silks of the most brilliant hues, with the history of the patron saint of the church or institution to which they belonged, coats of arms conventional flowers and foliage, and so forth.

Unfortunately other fashions came in and a cloud seemed to come over the sense of beauty which once upon time was undoubtedly possessed by our forefathers.

A grand opportunity, then, has been afforded to the dean and chapter of Westminster Abbey and the members of the Actors' Church Union to initiate a more wholesome state of things. On Friday, May 7, the hearse cloth presented by them was dedicated. It was designed by the well known architect Mr. W. D. Caroe, and carried out under his superintendence by a well known church embroideress, Miss Minna Hollier of Lower Redland road, Bristol. It has been designed on the same lines as the beautiful mediaeval hearse cloths of the London City companies, and, like them, it literally blazes from end to end with heraldry.

The groundwork is a rich white damask silk "powdered" with representations of the double rose and the portcullis, emblems which constantly appear in the architecture of Westminster Abbey. It displays, in addition, on either side a great shield flanked by two smaller companions. On the one side are the Royal Arms of Great Britain, recalling the fact that Westminster Abbey is a Royal Peculiar. This fine shield is supported as it were, by the arms of the mediaeval Monastery of Westminster, which preceded the Collegiate Church of today, and those of the present dean, the latter serving to indicate roughly the date of the presentation of the hearse cloth. On the other side are the arms at present employed by Westminster Abbey flanked by the two Cross keys of St. Peter, its patron saint, and the cross and five mallets which the heralds of the Middle Ages always used as the badge of King Edward the Confessor, whose memory is also so very intimately associated with the Abbey. At either end where the hearse cloth hangs down over the coffin is worked a great cross in old gold color. At the point where the two arms of the cross intersect each other there has been incorporated the badge of the Actors' Church Union, prominent in which are the twin masks of Comedy and Tragedy.

Telling The Truth About War -:- By Robert Herrick

(*The Nation*)

IF the progress of humanity back towards sanity and decency after the delirious debauch of the war and the vindictive peace seems at times depressingly slow, so slight as to suggest a permanent lowering of the morale of civilisation, there are, nevertheless, certain signs which mark the ebbing of the tide of hate, of wilful obscurantism, of self-delusion and sentimentality. No better landmark has appeared than the recently published volume of confessions by the widely-known war correspondent, Mr. Philip Gibbs. Its title is both an apology and an indictment—"Now It Can Be Told!" The same message was told in almost identical terms now so frankly used by Mr. Gibbs by at least two other truth tellers about war, the Austrian Latzko and the Frenchman Barbusse. And told in the very crisis of the fury, when to speak out unpleasant truths about war was considered, on all sides, if not absolutely traitorous, at least shameful and "defeatist."

The reception given Mr. Gibbs's piece of truth both here and in England is heartening to those who long for the time when men will again dare look the truth in the face and be ashamed of their former selves. The Englishman, happily, presents his testimony to the futilities and crimes of war after having built up an excellent reputation for "patriotism" of the conventional sort in his much-read despatches from the fields of battle. Not even the most rabid heretic hunter can shout—"Pro-German" or "Defeatist" against Mr. Gibbs. To be sure those who read his war correspondence might have detected beneath the sympathetic words chronicling human heroism and endurance an inner note of tragic pity, a sense of human waste that was not to be found in the headlines. No one can say that Mr. Gibbs does not know whereof he speaks when he narrates incident after incident of stupid leadership, of futile slaughters, of the inevitable rot of army life. No man outside the ranks of combatant—and who can say that such a close observer as Mr. Gibbs was less than a combatant?—ever knew as much about the details of war as he and from the depth of this knowledge he has written what will remain, because of its convincing English fairness and lack of personal vindictiveness, one of the most moving indictments of war and militarism ever penned. It must require, even now, an extraordinary moral courage thus fearlessly to reveal the great crime as he saw it—an offering of pure devotion to the spirits of those slaughtered millions of "clean boys," for whom his book is a piercing lament.

The Austrian Latzko, so rumor has it, has already paid the price for his courageous truth telling in time of general hysteria; he has been murdered in Hungary by some of those "Whites" whom the victorious Allies preferred to Bela Kun. This reserve officer, one infers from his books, was of early middle age, of cultivation and breeding, quite possibly an engineer in civil life, and sufficiently mature to understand just what the military machine was doing to the youth of the world. His stories flame with revolt at the fate of ignorant peasants and artisans, clerks and artists, who had no quarrel with any peoples or any governments. Barbusse was a young man of letters, whose early book betrayed nothing of the imaginative power and human sympathy that his pictures of war display. "Men in War" fell quickly under Mr. Burleson's ban. The report of a victim of Prussian militarism was considered debilitating to allied morale, for the system was too much alike the world over to permit even an enemy to describe and denounce its workings. Both "Men in War" and "Le Feu" had to suffer that other more subtle moral censorship of the right-minded, who found such truth telling disloyal and defeatist. It took a certain amount of hardihood to admit that one had read "Le Feu" except for purposes of condemning it. One may well wonder why the strict French censorship allowed Barbusse's book to run into the hundreds of thousands, as it did in France during the war: the probable explanation is that "Le Feu" so exactly expressed the reactions and opinions of such a considerable part of the French army that the authorities did not dare to exercise their arbitrary power and suppress the book altogether. Instead they put it on the special index of things which their myriad propagandists in this country had orders to denounce. So one heard dapper little professors or charming Frenchwomen solemnly assert that "Le Feu" was false to the reality of war, neither good literature nor good patriotism—"trop de Zola, vous savez!" and seriously recommend in its place such piffle as "Gaspard!" Of course, our very best Americans, who read the *Times* and *Tribune*, outdid even the French in their denunciation of this great war epic, because to their propagandist zeal they added a puritan hypocrisy and professed to find nothing in the book but nastiness and filth, ignoring its many passages of beauty and tenderness as well as its searing message of truth. In spite of all this denunciation "Le Feu" has lived and is likely long to survive the passions of our day, as one of the very few imaginative products of the world war. If the Englishman excels in a sense of tragic pity, the Austrian in bitter loathing of war and its injustices, the Frenchman surpasses both in his imaginative rendering of fact and his insight into its human significance.

The Austrian reserve officer, the French poilu, the English war correspondent all suffered to the full the experience of war, on different sides of the immense field and at different angles of observation. All the more convincing is the similarity of their reports, not merely in the bloody details of human butchery, the physical agonies of men tortured and murdered according to the hellish ingenuity of modern methods, not merely in the sickening stench and utterly degrading personal misery of the daily life of factory fighting, but even more in the wider aspects of command, of political and social intrigue, of the reaction in its entirety of our social organism to the disease of war.

Both Latzko and Gibbs emphasise the mediocrity and the stupidity of the higher command of armies—the professional ineptitude of the military class and its revolting ambitions, whose prizes must be priced in human lives. The Englishman describes in much detail the tranquil isolation of headquarters, housed in some lovely chateau far removed from the muck of the shambles, which is manipulated by telephone, inhabited by spruce "staff pups" and ambitious, wooden-headed officers, where war becomes a problem of maps and mathematics with interludes of convivial discussions. Latzko has an even more vivid picture of the General in Command dwelling apart in a noble castle, a comfortable motor ride from the Front, descending with his staff to the public square of an afternoon for tea and music, who finds the war a good thing, provided it continues long enough, because it has lifted him from insignificance, penury, and dull routine to the position of an autocrat with the wayward power of a God of life or death or promotion over thousands of human lives. In "Now It Can Be Told", one may learn at last how slowly and with what huge cost the English staff trained itself in war, a bitter revelation to many an English father and mother of those brave boys uselessly killed because some corps commander wanted to appear "active" to his superiors. After reading these veracious accounts of generalship on the Flanders front and on the Austrian front in Italy the inevitable conclusion is that the military mind is ordinarily most incompetent, and that if mankind must have the sport of mass slaughter the one thing to do at the outset of war is to relegate all professional soldiers to subordinate administrative positions in the rear, while civilians are put in charge of the slaughter factory to run it as expeditiously and efficiently as they would any other business. (And yet in face of the growing record of military incompetence and mediocrity of leadership in the great war, many leading citizens seriously desire to foster such ineptitude by enlarging our peace time military establishment).

All these truth tellers about war bring out the striking difference in point of view between the Front—where men are doing the dangerous business—and the Rear, where they win the war in the newspapers and over drinks at the club by cursing out the Hun. Gibbs tells of the manly English contempt of the soldier for civilian hysteria and hate, and his real feelings towards his enemy. Latzko (in his "Judgment of Peace") describes the bitter resentment of conscripts egged on to the Holocaust by flowers, kisses, and taunts. Barbusse treats the topic more ironically. "Are these the people we are giving our lives to save—these profiteers, these bitter-enders who would fight to the last man of us?" All three plainly indicate the growing sense in the armies of injustice of being condemned to their awful fate by the wills of bitter old men, of sleek politicians, of those who did not know what war is—and did not care. One suspects that by another year the fighting would have come to an end by a general strike at the Front—unless fresh American enthusiasm had "carried on." This growing antagonism between the Front and the Rear expressed itself in a very general determination among the soldiers that after this war to end war a different sort of statesman should be chosen to guide the destinies of all peoples. An impulse, alas! that seems to be rapidly evaporating under the influences of peace and bonuses and political trickery.

Barbusse has the more logical and penetrating mind, which perceives that the terrible system of mass slaughter is not an isolated phenomenon of our social order. His later book, "Clarte," is largely an emotional presentation of the fundamental causes of war, which are merely an extension and intensification of peace-time principles. The same ruthless rule of a selfish, ignorant minority that makes of war such a bloody catastrophe also runs our power states and plunges their peoples into war as the last gamblers' throw in the wicked imperialistic game. In peace as in war there is the same removal of the Higher Command from the immediate field of anguish, the same incompetence and favoritism, selfishness and profiteering, by those in power. Indeed, one might almost say that the state of pseudo-peace which has succeeded the world war is as essentially and disgustingly war as the actual hostilities: for poison gas, famine is substituted. So if we would exterminate war—which the booby mind will always say complacently is impossible—we must reform our peace-time world, and to this end Barbusse and a group of like-minded "intellectuals" have set themselves in the movement called Clarte.

Is this condition of intermittent insanity which we call war an inevitable calamity for humanity, always latent in the social system, erupting periodically in mass slaughters? That is the view of superficial men, of profiteering egotists, of closed military minds. It is not the belief of these three experts in war. All of them affirm their faith that war can be and will be eradicated from human society, but never by the present governments, the present leading class in society—by the men who gamble in human lives for oil wells and Russian concessions and tropical products; no matter how they disguise their policies. A revolution of some sort in these peace-time governments, now more closely linked up with capitalism in schemes of imperialistic exploitation than ever before, will have to take place before the latent war spirit and actual war can be checked.

For—and this is the deepest and most poignant truth that these men who dare speak out the truth about war have to proclaim: war always falls hardest on the mass of people—the little people. It is they who must pay the biggest part of the bill, while others reap profits—sometimes. Never has it been truer than in this world war to end war that it is only the exploiting classes, the imperialists of trade, who profit from war. "How long, O Lord, how long!" before these dumb masses who pay for the bloody sacrifice with everything they have shall perceive this eternal truth and shall forever forbid war? For they have the power—and they alone.

Barbusse, as well as Gibbs, has a fervent faith that the day approaches, but reviewing the events of the past eighteen months, since the world emerged from its bloodiest and most futile war delirium, it seems doubtful whether the lesson that humanity must learn some time (if any sort of civilisation is to endure) has yet been mastered. Will it take another cataclysm—that "next war" already so glibly prophesied by the professionals?

Officer O'Flaherty

BY J. M. BATCHELOR

With what stern sign, rebukingly,
The austere hand of Anthony
Banished Beelzebub, or how
St. Francis of the gentle brow
Waved back the devil to his hell,
Or with what motion Gabriel
Raised a commanding arm, alas,
We cannot know, since angels pass,
With saints and imps, to yesterday;
And yet this morning, on my way
Across an asphalt street, I saw
A blue-coat servant of the law
Guiding traffic with the quaint
Celestial gesture of a saint

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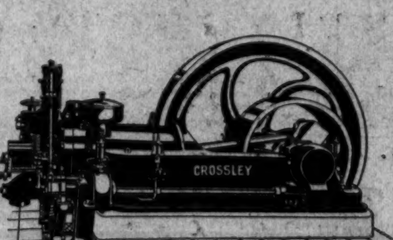

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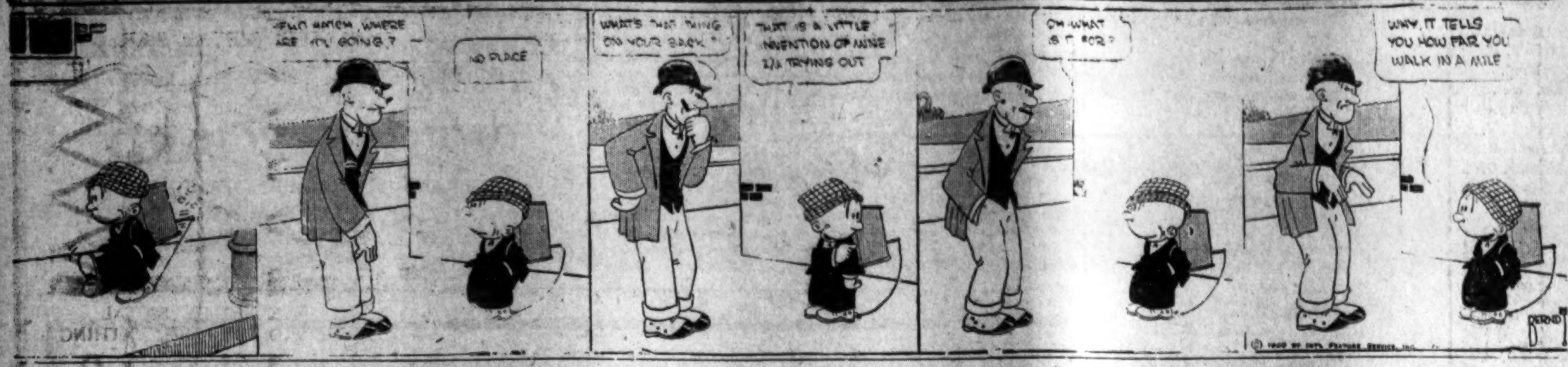
BOOBY HATCH, WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
NO PLACE
WHAT'S THAT THING ON YOUR BACK?
THAT IS A LITTLE INVENTION OF MINE I'M TRYING OUT
OH-WHAT IS IT FOR?
WHY, IT TELLS YOU HOW FAR YOU WALK IN A MILE
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Musical Matters

By R. B. HURRY, MUS.B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

XI.—On The Mysteries Of "Sonata-Form"

The last of the articles in this series dealt with the smaller instrumental movements. Coming to more extended works, we are faced with the term 'Sonata-Form,' in which symphonies, concertos, and chamber-music, such as trios, quartets, are all written, as well as the various solo sonatas for piano, violin, organ, etc.

The term sonata-form is one of the most misleading in music. Leaving that for the moment, we find that in all works such as have been named a new feature is introduced.

In our smaller pieces already described, the 'tunes'—except in the Air with Variations—were for the most part, given out in a perfectly straightforward way, and the pieces were in effect a combination of mere tunes, with the possible addition of an Introduction, a brief Interpolation or a Coda. The means employed to secure artistic effect were, Contrast of Material, Contrast of Key, together with Repetition of Material and Repetiton of Key. The object of 'Variety and Unit' was thus attained.

What may be called the 'emotional plan' of the pieces was necessarily simple. The 'tunes' themselves might be expressive of of various emotional states, and by their alternation emotional variety was secured, but the presentation of short tunes and the repetition of them in their original states, or nearly so, tied the composer down to a plan in which no very subtle play of emotion was possible.

Such pieces are the natural media of expression to the composer who has nothing very subtle or very deep to communicate. If the pieces mentioned were played, or even if their description be re-read, it would be found that the one in which there is the most flexible play of emotion is the 'Sea Piece' of Macdowell. A little thought will show the reason. Its composer has not tied himself down to a perfectly clear-cut scheme in presenting his material: he has, for instance, not so much repeated his first tune as produced another passage out of the same material. This is more growth of material than mere addition. He has left himself free to develop his play of emotions according to his own inner needs—and this growth or 'development,' as we call it, is exactly what must here be explained.

In the longer modern instrumental forms what is called 'Development' is a most important and valuable artistic device. Essentially it means dismembering a tune and using some of its members in new ways or in new connections with each other, and generally with a good deal of change of key, (called modulation).

What are the 'members' of a tune? Hum the tune of *My Country 'tis of Thee*, (*God save the King*). It has five main divisions, which correspond to the five lines of the words. Moreover, these main divisions are subdivisible. The first line, for instance, has six notes, and a moment's reflection will reveal that these fall naturally into two subdivisions of three notes each. The six notes form a 'phrase' of music; this phrase is divided into two 'motives'—the notes sung to *My Country*, and those sung to *'tis of Thee*. When the whole tune has been divided into 'motives' we have reduced it to its lowest rhythmical terms. This rather mathematical analysis, though it sounds unmusical, is our only means of showing the meaning of development, which is out present object.

Now we will suppose that a composer is writing a 'Grand Patriotic Overture' and he is using this National Anthem as his chief tune. He starts off, let us say, with a flourish of trumpets (literally), as a brief Introduction, and then blares out the tune as it stands, with his full orchestra—we are not now advising, but merely illustrating. After this he has, probably, a little connecting passage, (technically called a bridge) leading, say, to *Rule Britannia* or *The Star Spangled Banner*, as his second tune, giving us this, for the sake of contrast, in a related key to that of the original first tune. This portion of the piece, up to this point, is called the 'Exposition' or 'Enunciation.' From the point of view of 'form,' the function of this, or of any similar section, is to set out, 'expose' or 'enunciate' the themes on which the piece is to be made.

The composer now wants something a little less plain-sailing than either of his tunes as they stand, so he proceeds to 'develop' *My Country 'tis of Thee*. He takes (say) that first motive and writes a passage in which the motive rises a note each time it is repeated, getting louder each time—here the excitement of the audience is to be worked up. Or writes a passage in which the motive sinks a note lower every time—calming down the excitement of patriotic fervor in the breasts of his hearers. Or again, he tosses that motive from one instrument to another up and down the instruments of the orchestra—here you experience a naive pleasure at 'spotting' the tune as it pops up in unexpected quarters, or perhaps, I should say you are intended to experience this pleasure. But our patriotic friend has other cards up his sleeve; he may repeat the motive several times at different pitches, with different harmonies, taking us rapidly through a succession of keys related or unrelated, and so producing in our minds a happy feeling of unexpectedness and 'never-know-what-nextness.' Then he has all the other motives of the other lines which he can treat in a similar way. Then passages 'developed' from the second tune. At last, perhaps (happy thought), he manages to contrive a brilliant passage in which parts of the two tunes are heard together in different instruments of the orchestra. The rhythm of either tune or both can be adjusted so that there is a new interest in recognising them so disguised.

Such devices as these constitute 'Development,' and when the audience may be thought to have had enough of it, the composer comes back to his original tunes in his original keys. This is the 'Recapitulation' section. You hear the tunes plainly and simply both in the key of the first, and then with a brilliant, dashing Coda ends the 'Grand Patriotic Overture,' amidst the applause of an excited—or a relieved—audience. The appearance of both tunes in the key of the first means just a little adjusting of the Bridge between them, and the idea is to have the 'tonality' or 'main-key-ness' of the piece well established at the close.

The plan of the Grand Patriotic Overture just composed is then as follows:

RECIPE FOR AN OVERTURE

(a) EXPOSITION.
Introduction
1st Tune, in main key of piece.
Bridge to:
2nd Tune, in related key.
Short Coda.
(b) DEVELOPMENT.
Treatment of tunes as just described.
(c) RECAPITULATION.
1st Tune, in main key.
Bridge (altered), to:
2nd Tune, in main key.
Coda.

This 'Grand Patriotic Overture' is a very unassuming piece of musical expression, popular patriotism being one of the most ingenuous and least subtle of emotional states.' Accordingly our recipe for the building of it has been on rather obvious and certainly mechanical lines. If we take next week, a piece in sonata-form which aims at deeper expression we may reverse our synthetical process just indulged in, and try our hand at analysis. A less mechanical plan and a freer play of emotion will be found in the first Movement of Beethoven's celebrated Pathetic Sonata (Op. 13). Most pianists know this, and the reader may easily either play it himself or get it played for him. If he can do neither, he will still be able, to follow the analysis given.

Gravity And Rifle Bullet

Garrett P. Serviss Shows How Earth's Drawing Power Affects Velocity

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

"A rifle is leveled and fired six feet above level ground. If a bullet of the same weight was dropped from same level at the exact moment the other bullet left the muzzle, which bullet would hit the ground first? Would gravity bring both down at the same time?"—G. W., Chicago.

Perhaps the frequency with which this question, in some of its protean forms, is asked warrants an occasional re-answering of it. When one plays the schoolmaster one must say the same things again and again, with such variations as circumstances and new viewpoints may afford.

In the first place it should be understood that the term "level" is employed to describe a line, or a plane, which makes, at every point, a right angle with the earth's radius, or takes the direction of a plumb-line, i. e., a straight line drawn from the point of observation to the earth's center of gravity.

This implies that a "level" on the earth must be a curve corresponding with the curvature of the earth's surface. Such is the engineer's datum level, or the "sea level." It is "straight" only for an infinitesimal distance, but since the curvature of the earth amounts to no more than about eight inches to the mile, such a line, or level, seems to the eye perfectly straight, or flat, for a considerable distance.

STRAIGHT LINE NOT LEVEL

A truly straight line, drawn "tangent," i. e., "touching" the earth's surface, considered as a perfectly smooth sphere, would not be level, in the accepted sense of the word, except at the precise point where it touched. On either side of that point it would rise above the earth's surface, the distance from the center of gravity increasing with the distance from the point of tangency. You will find it very interesting and enlightening to draw such a line on paper. It will help you to understand the effect of gravity on a projectile.

Now, let us recur to your bullet fired from a rifle held exactly "level." If there were no attraction of gravity there would be nothing to change the direction of the bullet's motion from that which the impulse of the explosion, guided by the bore of the gun, had given to it.

The bullet would continue to travel on a tangent line, and would gradually get farther and farther from the earth. But, in fact, from the instant that it left the muzzle, gravity would draw it toward the earth's center of gravity, or downward in the direction of a plumb line. It would then travel in a curve, more or less correspondent with the curvature of the earth's surface.

Let us inquire under what circumstances the curved path of the bullet would exactly correspond with the earth's curvature. I have said that the earth rounds off about eight inches in a mile; if, then, the speed of the bullet were just sufficient to carry it forward one mile while gravity was drawing it down eight inches, manifestly it would neither approach, nor recede from, the center of gravity, but would follow the curve of the earth's outline.

We know from experiment that gravity draws down any body that is left to its action at such a rate that it will fall about 192 inches during the first second. Eight inches is the twenty-fourth part of 192. But the velocity imparted by gravity varies as the square of the time.

In order to fall the twenty-fourth part of the distance that gravity would draw it in one second, then, the bullet would have to be in motion only during that fraction of a second represented by the square root of twenty-four, which in round numbers, we may call five. Therefore if the bullet traveled one mile in one-fifth of a second, it would in that time be drawn down by gravity eight inches, causing its path exactly to correspond with the curvature of the earth.

If its speed were less it would have a smaller curvature and would strike the ground before going a mile. If its speed exceeded a mile in a fifth of a second or five miles per second, it would have a larger radius of curvature than the earth, and would gradually recede from the center of gravity.

All this assumes not only a perfectly spherical and smooth earth, but also the absence of atmospheric resistance, which is a variable quantity, too troublesome to be dealt with in a simple illustration of fundamental principles. These assumptions, however, do not invalidate the principles, but only affect the numerical results of a calculation.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1920

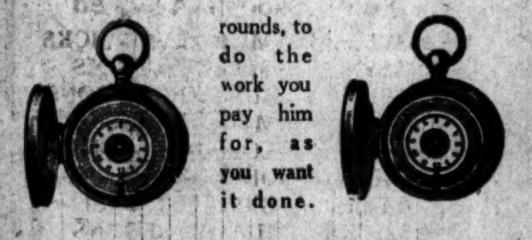
Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	US.	Fr.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
TOMORROW							
Japan via Kobe	Kaga Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via H'bin	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Newchwang	Esang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Java Ports	Tjiliwong	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinming	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Ningshin	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Shantung	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Penza	14.00	14.00			..	13.30
Chefoo	Esang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Foochow	Hsinchi	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, August 3.							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Fengtien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru		17.00	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Koonshing	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.24
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	do	..	13.00	..	..	..	
Japan Ports	Omi Maru		17.00	..	..	..	
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via H'bin	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Wednesday, August 4.							
Hongkong, Straits, India and E'pe, via Suez	Pilsna	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning		17.00	..	..	..	
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, August 6.							
Hongkong	Montengle		11.00	..	..	..	

A Parcels at 14.00
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m.

Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
P. & O. B. I.	July 28	Bluebell	Br. cruiser
Y.T.P.D.W.	June 25	Cockchafer	Br. gun-boat
Y.T.P.D.W.	June 25	Cricket	Br. gun-boat
F N B	July 5	Desaix	Fr. cruiser
B N B	July 4	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
1 C	July 23	Lea	Am. destroyer
O.D.W.	June 25	Mantis	Br. gun-boat
1 C	July 25	Monocacy	Am. gunboat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
1 C	May 22	Samar	Am. gun-boat
10 Sec.	July 27	Sumida	Jap. gunboat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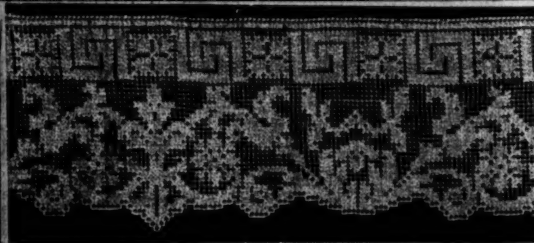
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'Red' Panic Causes Mayor's Suspension

French Official Was All Ready To Surrender On Hearing Report

Paris, June 12.—The tension to which French officials were keyed when labor made its May day threat to overthrow the French Government was illustrated in a sentence to a month's suspension pronounced by Jules Steeg, Minister of the Interior, against Garrable, the Mayor, and Luck, the Assistant Mayor of Boucau (Basses-Pyrenees).

On the afternoon of May 1 last a report reached M. Garrable that French had fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviki. Hastily getting a red flag, which his friends said was fashioned from his wife's petticoat, the Mayor and his faithful aide hoisted it over the village hall of Boucau and then sat down to await orders from the Soviet.

M. Garrable removed the banner as soon as the report was contradicted. The Mayor's political enemies reported his momentary weakness to the Government, and he will have a month to reflect on the old French axiom that nothing 's gained by rushing.

Religious Legend New Opera Theme

Paris Critics High In Praise Of M. de Indy's 'St. Christopher'

Paris, June 12.—Blase after years of French farce and musical comedy, the imagination of Paris theatergoers has been captured by a new motif—religious inspiration interpreted through a masterful combination of polychromatic tableaux, poetry of unexcelled lyrical quality and musical setting by Vincent d'Indy, French poet-composer. This alone can explain the increasing praise evoked by the presentation at the Paris Opera this week of M. d'Indy's "Legend of St. Christopher," which critics are unable to decide whether to classify as an oratorio with modern effects or an operatic return to the principles of the mediaeval stage, which prefaced a new renaissance in national ideals of music.

The face remains that not a single reputable critic has failed to express intense admiration of M. d'Indy's talent, while society has abandoned drawing room discussions of gowns, racing and taxes for the philosophical contemplation of the lesson of humility and lasting virtue taught by the saintly legend.

M. d'Indy's sermon is preached amid dramatic setting and imparts a sense of Christian fervor which may have an unexpected reaction on French writers. There is only one feminine role in it—that of the *Queen of Voluptuousness*—and Mme. Germaine Lubins shared with the Christopher of M. Franz the laudation of the critics, not because of her unusual vocal talent, but her ability to interpret her role, which was diametrically opposite to that of M. Franz.

M. d'Indy has admitted that he worked on the "Legend of St. Christopher" for seven years, but says he was rewarded by the applause of the audience. It was said that arrangements will be made to present the "Legend of St. Christopher" in New York next autumn.

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NEW MYSTERIES IN ELWELL CASE STIR THE POLICE

Detectives Find Business Man Disappeared About Time Of Murder

WOMAN'S NEGLIGEE FOUND

Silk Garment With Name Cut Out Discovered In Slain Turfman's Bedroom

New York, June 15.—Detectives working in the mysterious murder of Joseph Bowne Elwell, whist expert and turfman, in his home at 244 East Seventieth Street on Friday morning, began yesterday to take deep interest in a New York business man, the former husband of one of Elwell's friends. It was learned that he had left this city about the time of the murder.

Several detectives made inquiries for him at his downtown office, but his employes professed to be ignorant as to his whereabouts. One friend said he had gone to his country estate for the Summer.

Despite the great activity concerning this man, the detectives have no evidence connecting him with the crime or even indicating that he was disturbed by Elwell's friendship for his former wife. John F. Joyce, Assistant Distrirt Attorney, in the Homicide Bureau, said the man was one of a large number he wished to question. Except for the coincidence of his departure on or near the date of the murder, it was said, he would not have been looked upon as a promising witness.

WOMAN'S NEGLIGEE IS FOUND

More, but indefinite, information about Elwell's affairs with women has come to light. A woman's pink silk negligee was found in a closet in Elwell's bedroom. It at one time had evidently had on the border the initials or name of the owner, but a piece of the silk had been cut out with a knife, probably to destroy identification. This was found by a detective in a new search of the house. It had been carefully folded and laid away in a square, unmarked box of gray cardboard.

There was nothing to show whether the garment was a relic of an old romance or merely an article which Elwell thought necessary to have on hand.

Detectives searched carefully to discover if there was anything further in the nature of a wardrobe for the visitors who possessed keys to the card expert's home, but nothing was found, according to Mr. Joyce.

Barring this one bit of silk, there was every evidence that Elwell was extremely discreet and rigidly observed the code of ethics of his class in insuring against scandal the women who trusted him. His punctiliousness in this respect has proved to be one of the greatest drawbacks to the authorities in discovering a motive for the murder.

ONLY SNAPSHOTS PRESERVED

The only photographs which he preserved were snapshots, lacking in sentimental value. Many were groups of twenty or thirty, taken at Palm Beach, at country clubs, at golf courses, and at other fashionable places frequented by Elwell. There were no autographed pictures of women and no acquaintance was distinguished above the others by having a fine photograph of herself in his collection.

Elwell was conscientious in burning his letters. There were no archives of intrigue among the papers found in his cabinet and drawers, which were freshly searched yesterday. The only document extant which might suggest an adventure, arrived on the day of his death. It was written on the stationary of the Hotel Biltmore, and simply said the writer had telephoned unsuccessfully to him on Thursday, and wanted to let him know she was in town. It was signed by a first name only. It did not necessarily follow, according to Mr. Joyce, that the author was more than a confidential friend.

Mrs. Marie Larsen, the housekeeper and the only servant employed in the four-story building, told the Assistant District Attorney she had never seen any of the women who called on Mr. Elwell, though she had heard their voices.

RECEIVED VISITOR HIMSELF

The most recent of the callers, according to her, came two weeks ago. When the doorbell rang, Mr. Elwell admitted her himself, and served lunch to her himself, so that the housekeeper did not even get a glimpse of her face. Mrs. Larsen did not know even the name of a single woman friend of Elwell.

A few of the women in the snapshots have been identified, according to Mr. Joyce, but there was no reason to suppose they could throw any light on the mystery. Among them were Mrs L. Hardy, sister of Countess Szinawska, who was questioned on Sunday and said she had not seen Elwell for more than a year

Miss June Gard, a masseuse of 119 West Seventy-sixth Street, was one of the witnesses questioned. She said she had called at the Elwell residence and treated the card expert for influenza last January. She could throw no light on the crime, according to Mr. Joyce.

While many of Elwell's men friends have come forward to tell what they knew about him, no woman has volunteered a word. The men have all professed ignorance of any specific intimacies of the racing man, though uniformly saying that he had a reputation for making conquests and that they believed he had been killed by a husband, father or brother. Occasionally the theory has been varied, a jealous woman being substituted in the role of avenger.

"From all that we can gather," Mr. Joyce said, "the murder was the result of a triangle, either two men and a woman or two women and a man."

It has been established that Elwell was not surprised by his murderer. Dr. Otto H. Schultze, one of the greatest experts in the United States on the causes of violent death, studied the circumstances of the shooting in connection with the nature of the wound, and agreed with the conclusion of Dr. Charles Norris, County Medical Examiner, that Elwell was seated in the armchair with his head erect at the time the muzzle of the pistol was pointing at his head. The bullet entered his forehead at a point slightly lower than the place where it made its exit from the back of the skull and entered the wall. This would indicate that Elwell had his head thrown slightly back and was looking past the muzzle of the weapon into the eyes of his slayer.

According to William Barnes, his secretary, and to many of his friends, Elwell was a man who would not show any more fear or excitement in a case of this kind that he would in looking across the table at an opponent in a card game.

BORED BY DEATH THREATS

As his friends speculate on the manner of the killing, Elwell was regarding the person threatening him with death in an inattentive and bored manner, even perhaps going through the motions of opening and reading a letter, as if oblivious of the presence of any other person in the room. They think that he would not have condescended to promise, plead or argue, even though sure in his own mind that the next moment was to be his last.

Detectives working on the case said they had found reason to believe the murderer had been in the house with Elwell for some time before the killing. They believe the slayer went to the Elwell home intending to kill and that, with his revolver pointing at Elwell's forehead, he lingered to recite his grievances and to gloat over the revenge he was about to have.

"I haven't a doubt," Mr. Joyce said, "that the murderer came here, rang the front door bell and was admitted by Elwell. I don't think he was with Elwell during the night, but he arrived here before Elwell had gone to bed in the morning."

From the fact that Elwell left the Lewisohn party at the Follies at about 2 a.m., instead of riding uptown with them, and went west toward Eighth Avenue, it is inferred that Elwell had another engagement at that hour. If so, he did not tell the Lewisohns. According to Assistant District Attorney Joyce, the Lewisohn party of four filled a taxicab and they thought that Elwell might have quit the party in order not to crowd it.

REPORTS UNCONFIRMED

All sorts of reports that Elwell was later seen at a dance hall, that he went to a card game or that he called on some one at a hotel, have been received by the authorities, but no real information has come to light.

"We have not the slightest evidence," Mr. Joyce said, "regarding his movements from the time he left the Lewisohn party until he was killed."

Concerning a rumor that two women had been seen by neighbors leaving the place shortly before the crime was discovered, he said:

"There is not a word of truth in that, as far as I can discover. I would like to see those neighbors. That would be the most important thing that has developed yet, if it were true."

The prosecutor and detectives are convinced the murderer could not have obtained entrance to the house before Elwell's return. The front and back windows were barred. The rear door, a heavy iron one, was locked. There were only two keys in existence, so far as could be discovered, which would open the front door, Elwell having one and the housekeeper the other. According to the locksmith, who altered the lock a few months ago, those two keys were the only ones which had been filed down to fit the new locks, so that none of the keys which Elwell had presented to various women at an earlier date could have aided the murderer.

ELWELL THREATENED

The prosecutor could not obtain from Elwell's family or friends or from his effects any evidence that he knew he had a mortal enemy.

"All of them say," Mr. Joyce asserted, "that he was a man who never carried a revolver. We found a blackjack which, according to his father, Elwell bought five or six years ago, saying his life had been threatened. Elwell said, according to his father, that the man who threatened him had been paying attention to his former wife."

This ancient quarrel had evidently long been forgotten, because the blackjack was hidden away in a drawer. As a blackjack is useless as a weapon of defense against a pistol, Elwell evidently thought a fist fight was the worst he had to apprehend. At the time that he found himself face to face with his intended slayer he apparently had to place his sole reliance on the effect of his cold nerve in calming the person with the automatic.

Reports that the cartridge shell found in the room had been manufactured for the United States Army was disproved by second examination. This showed that the marking was "Rem-U. M. C.," the mark of the Remington Arm Company. This disposed of theories that the slayer probably had been in the army at one time. Captain William A. Jones, formerly of the New York Police Department, and a leading expert on firearms, said:

"There are three weapons in which it might have been fired, the Colts revolver, the Smith and Wesson revolver and the automatic Colts pistol. If it were United States Army Ammunition it would have the initials of the arsenal and the date of manufacture on it.

"A woman would have been unlikely to be in possession of such a weapon, but she could have fired it. Any woman that had shot one before could have used it."

The fact that the cartridge had been ejected and was found in the room indicated that the weapon used was an automatic, which ejects the cartridge after every shot. Had the murderer used a revolver it would have required a special action on his part to throw out the one shell. He would not have been likely to deliberately plant the clue, indefinite though it is. Why a murderer, who was apparently so circumspect in all other particulars, did not bother to pick up the shell and carry it away is unexplained, except on the theory that after the killing his one thought was to escape without delay. The shell was found on the floor in a corner of the room near the fireplace. Just when the shot was fired is not known.

"We have questioned the two painters who were said to have heard the shot while at work in the adjoining building," said Mr. Joyce, "and they did not hear it. No one heard it except the murderer, as far as we know. The only thing fixing the time approximately is the fact that the postman had left the letters which Elwell had in his lap at the time he was killed."

MURDERER AIDED BY LUCK

It evidently was luck rather than skillful planning which enabled the

(Continued on Page 16)

Rich Widow Admits Taking Gems To Recoup Poker Losses

Mrs. Eva R. Gleason.

INT'L

Flaming fascination for cards for her plight, Mrs. Eva R. Gleason, widow of a Chicago banker, who is charged with the theft of gems and money from a woman in whose apartment she is alleged to have lost money at poker, told of the high stakes played for by a clique of women prominent socially in New York. Mrs. Gleason has an income of $12,000 a year, and, according to her story, within a few months had lost most of it. The gems were taken from the home of Mrs. Chester H. Curry, of New York, and are valued at $1,800. They have been returned.

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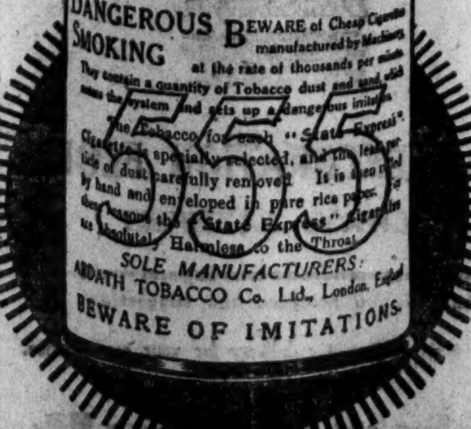

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NEW MYSTERIES IN ELWELL CASE STIR THE POLICE

(Continued from Page 15)

slayer to leave the crime in mystery. Had luck been the other way and a passer-by or neighbors heard the shot, detection might have followed instantly. The visitor's room, in which Elwell was killed, is about eight feet from the sidewalk. The window, with an ornamental plate-glass center, was closed at the time, but the report of the weapon probably carried some distance.

The absence of witnesses, together with the lack of evidence of any quarrel, caused the police to cling for a while to the theory of suicide, despite the disappearance of the pistol. This theory was abandoned completely when the Medical Examiner declared the wound could not have been self-inflicted, and when detectives obtained certain information which they would not disclose.

Experiments will be made today by the police with 45-caliber revolvers to determine the exact distance the muzzle was held from the victim. Dr. Schultze agreed that suicide was out of the question for practical purposes, but he would not say that it was an impossibility until these experiments had been made.

The grains of powder embedded in the forehead and face covered an area three inches in diameter. Pistols will be fired today at varying distances at blotter paper to determine at exactly what range the powder grains describe the same pattern they did on the skin of the dead man.

TEN INCHES FROM HEAD

The absence of burns about the wound prove that the muzzle was eight to ten inches at least from the forehead. It is said to be possible that by using both hands, in some fantastic manner, Elwell could have fired the shot himself at this distance. The two medical men, however, regard this as a scientific question, both being convinced of murder.

The disappearance of the revolver was not enough, in the first place, to convince Captain Walsh and other detectives that suicide was out of the question. They thought that the weapon might have been stolen by some intruder, or by an early arrival on the scene. Captain Walsh told of an Italian; who had been killed with a knife which had disappeared from the scene of the crane. Letters in his own handwriting were found later, he said, describing the exact manner in which he intended to kill himself, and this, with other evidence, proved it conclusively to be suicide. The knife was never found, he said, but must have been stolen by some one who discovered the body.

A new factor of interest came under investigation yesterday, when the points of similarity between the murder of the card expert and the mysterious murder of Frederick Rueckert, Vice President of the White Metal Company, at his fashionable bachelor apartments in Hoboken, came under review.

RUECKERT CASE REVIEWED

Rueckert, a wealthy naturalised American of German birth, whose large property interests had come partly under the Enemy Property Custodian during the war, was slain by a masked visitor just after returning home from a theater party at 1 o'clock in the morning. Rueckert also died without being able to identify or effectively describe his assailant. Some old affairs of the heart came to light in the investigation which followed, but no trace of the murderer ever was obtained. That the murderer was one who knew Rueckert's habits was indicated by the fact that he chose the valet's night off for the crime. There is a German thread in the Elwell case because of his activity in spy hunting as a member of the American Protective Association and because a man of German birth is among those the police think may have some connection with the affair.

The theory that the Elwell murder was the outcome of a racetrack or gambling dispute has not been entirely dropped, but increasing doubt has been cast on it. This theory is that Elwell, after leaving the Lewissohn party, met a man who had lost a large sum of money by betting against Elwell or by following his advice, or who thought that Elwell was in some way obligated to him. This man, it is argued, sought a loan or other help from Elwell, pleaded and argued persistently, followed him home and kept it up. Elwell, according to this speculation, tried to get rid of his visitor by getting ready for bed and had got into pajamas, when the postman came with the mail, which led him to go downstairs to the small front room where the killing took place. Elwell is pictured as wearied with the expostulations and threats and calmly ignored the man, even after he had drawn the weapon.

Elwell, however, had not only undressed and got into his pajamas, but had taken off the blonde toupee which covered the bald top of his head and had taken out a set of false teeth.

MRS. ELWELL DISCUSSES CASE

These two facts are considered by Mr. Joyce to be strong arguments against the theory that Elwell was accompanied home by his slayer, and proved almost conclusively that the murderer rang the front door bell and was admitted by Elwell after he was ready for bed. The undisturbed condition of the bed, however, showed he had not retired.

Resenting the statement of the father of the murdered man that Elwell had once carried a blackjack, because of a quarrel over another man's attention to his estranged wife, Mrs. Elwell said yesterday that the story could not possibly be true, and that Elwell had never the slightest occasion to be jealous. She asserted that he had abandoned her for younger women, but that he was never so much interested in a woman as in her money.

"The reports about the number of women having keys to the apartment of my husband may be true," she said, "but they do not indicate love affairs. If women went there, they went there to gamble. He would not have several women possessing keys at the same time and likely to surprise one another, if there was anything personal about their calls. Besides, he never cared for any one woman long enough to let her have a key."

Elwell, according to one statement attributed to him, revised the precept of Dr. Osler, and said that women should be chloroformed after reaching the age of thirty.

ESTATE NOT KNOWN

The extent of Elwell's estate has not yet been established. His existence by his wits, with big gains and losses on the stock market, the race track, the faro bank and the card table, was the first thing which caused the police to believe he had killed himself.

[illegible] S. Elwell, father of the murdered man, when asked what [illegible] the whole estate would amount to, exclaimed:

"I would let the whole thing go for ten cents."

Evidently irritated that this was considered a joke, he added:

"I mean that seriously."

Evidence was found by Mr. Joyce at the house that Elwell had been racing money recently. He had sold one of his horses for $5,600 to his trainer, Winfrey, $5,200 being paid in cash and $400 being marked off in consideration of payments due Winfrey. Another check for $4,000 from J. R. Rutherford was found, this being part of $8,000, the price which Rutherford was paying for a power boat at Palm Beach owned by Elwell.

Elwell was by no means an infallible winner at cards, despite his rank as the greatest authority on bridge and auction bridge. One of the witnesses questioned was Wilbur C. Whitehead, of 146 West Seventy-sixth Street, a member of the firm of E. N. Breitung, bankers and brokers. He said that the run of the cards played so large a part that the greatest possible skill would not protect a man from losses. He said that a "rotten player," who got the cards, could often beat a star.

AN 'ENTHUSIASTIC' LOSER

Referring to reports that Elwell was a "cold-blooded" loser, he said:

"I would call him an enthusiastic loser."

Despite his costly style of living and possible losses occasionally, the indications were that Elwell's estate would be considerable. One of his big sources of income had been his books on card games, which Mrs. Elwell is said to have written. According to her, the royalties from these, during the days of their great vogue, mounted up between $20,000 and $30,000 a year, of which, she said, she received nothing. Before he made gambling an industry, Elwell enjoyed a considerable income from fees for teaching bridge and auction. When those games were at the beginning of their rage, Mr. and Mrs. Elwell occupied a position in that field like that later held by the Vernon Castle in their dancing specialty, and it was a mark of distinction among card players to be "a pupil of the Elwells."

Famous Tenor's Wife Robbed Of Jewels Valued At $500,000.

MRS ENRICO CARUSO © INTL.

Jewels valued at $500,000 have been stolen from the Summer home at Easthampton, L. I., of Mr. and Mrs. Enrico Caruso. One piece alone—a pearl necklace, a bridal gift to Mrs. Caruso from her husband, is valued at between $75,000 and $100,000. Mrs. Caruso was Dorothy Park Benjamin, of New York, before her marriage to the tenor in 1918. The couple have one child. Mr. Caruso is in Havana, Cuba, filling an operatic engagement which will take him to South America. The burglary is the largest ever reported in New York.

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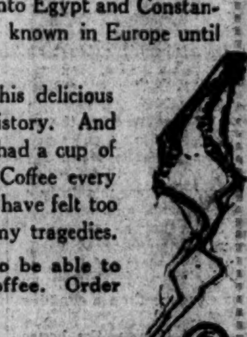

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BENSON REPLIES TO TRADE THREAT

Will Block Efforts Of Foreign Interests To Weaken American Shipping

DENOUNCES PROPAGANDA

Head Of Shipping Board Assures Pacific Ports They Will Be Protected

Washington, July 1.—Admiral W. S. Benson, Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board, announced today that he and his colleagues were determined to build up an American Merchant Marine as contemplated by the Jones Shipping act, in spite of threats of foreign interests to defeat the plan. He informed representatives of Pacific coast Chambers of Commerce, trade bodies and railroads that the threat of foreign carriers to divert business from American ports on the Pacific coast was "futile and idle."

"If such an attempt is sincere and the attempt is made to so divert the business," he added, "the Shipping Board will allocate American ships to move the business. The Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission would follow this action by other steps which would further protect the interests of the United States against such foreign efforts to defeat the Merchant Marine act. Foreign carriers of the Pacific coast are conducting a propaganda and making threats mainly against the enforcement of Section 28 of the Jones law.

"Nothing could more surely bring about the enforcement of this section of the law than the adoption by foreign carriers of their threat of diverting business from American ports. This section of the law permits a preferential rate over carriers within the United States on merchandise moving in export and import in vessels of the United States, and provides that whenever the Shipping Board is of the opinion that adequate shipping facilities are not afforded by American documented vessels, the section may be suspended, in which case such preferential rate may also apply in connection with foreign carriers.

"As section 28 is to be used only where there is ample American tonnage to handle the export and import commerce to any particular port in a foreign country or a possession of the United States, we cannot conceive how any one who has studied this law can assume that the Shipping Board would make any general application of this section. There will certainly be no enforcement of the provision without concurrent action which will fully protect all American interests."

Should foreign carriers attempt to divert trade from American Pacific Coast ports, Admiral Benson explained, Section 28 could be made operative. "Then," he said, "merchandise shipped via Vancouver would neither be entitled to the rates between United States points and Vancouver in either direction when locally moved, nor to the export rate applicable via Vancouver.

"There would be required on merchandise moving for export a collection by rail lines within the United States of local freight charges, such as would apply on a 'like kind of property for the same distance in the same direction and over the same route in connection with commerce wholly within the United States.' This would be the local charge from the point of origin to the border port, which, in most instances would be 'class' rates. This would make a charge via such routing to Vancouver much higher than the domestic rate from such point of origin to any Pacific Coast port within the United States. Movement through Vancouver would be made impracticable unless in connection with American vessels operating from that port.

"Any foreign carrier making such transfer of operation would thus find itself at still further disadvantage in competition with the preferential rate allowed American vessels than if it continued operations at American ports.

"Foreign threats and propaganda will fail. Those who use such arguments on behalf of foreign interests overlook the fact that the Transportation act of 1920 has given to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority in 'emergency' to direct traffic or establish an embargo against movements of freights. It also has authority to establish minimum rates on any commodity moving subject to the Interstate Commerce act, within the United States. The commission is aware of the necessity for preventing the distortion of traffic upon the railroads of the United States such as would be accomplished by an effort by foreign carriers to divert the export and import traffic now moving between Pacific Coast ports of the United States and the Orient either to British Columbia or ports of the Atlantic.

"The movement of a certain share of the Oriental business over Western American rail lines is necessary to prevent increased costs of the transportation of foodstuffs between the West and the centers of population. Any effort on the part of foreign carriers to accomplish the diversion of such business would undoubtedly be considered an 'emergency' under which the Interstate Commerce Commission would act through absolute embargo, if necessary, to prevent such effort from being successful.

"Surely no sane citizen of the United States in full possession of all the facts would be so unjust as to charge that any department of the Government would do other than take whatever action was necessary to protect the interests of the United States public and maintain undisturbed the movements over American railways, the balancing of which is so essential to the public weal. Particularly would they act to prevent foreign interests from being successful in the efforts to make ineffectual a law of the United States."

Admiral Benson stated that in trans-Pacific trades, at the present time, there seemed to have been specific and successful efforts to prevent American vessels from procuring return cargoes at certain ports while ships of other nations have come full freighted. Application of Section 28 might be invoked to require equal consideration in cargoes from such discriminating ports for United States vessels, owned either by private citizens or by the Shipping Board.

"Exporters and importers in the United States who have felt the need of an American merchant marine as a dependable agency for the expansion of American commerce and for our military protection," said Admiral Sims, "have no objection to Section 28. If foreign carriers should divert their ships from American ports such exporters and importers would undoubtedly continue to route their business over American water carriers and American rail lines."

"The United States is in earnest in its efforts to place within the ownership of United States citizens the control of at least a part of its traffic in import and export. If it should by any possible means be held that the departments of the Government lack such authority as will insure their being able to protect American interests in such control, additional authority will be asked by the Administration and will undoubtedly be granted by Congress. Foreign carriers and those in the United States interested more in foreign than in American institutions will do well to "let sleeping dogs lie."

Washington, July 1.—The agreement between the Hamburg-American Line and the American Ship and Commerce Corporation by which the former German trade routes are to be opened to American shipping has been submitted to the Shipping Board for its approval, Chairman Benson announced tonight.

Admiral Benson said he had not had an opportunity to go over the agreement, but as a result of conferences with W. H. Harriman, President of the American company, he was confident that the agreement would safeguard the public interest in every respect and would prove of benefit to the American merchant marine. The Chairman said he intended to make a close study of the contract at the earliest opportunity.

Buddhism Growing Here, 1,000 Kuling Delegates Are Told

(China Press Correspondence)

Kuling, July 28.—The Kuling Convention, which is an annual gathering of all those interested in missionary and religious work opened yesterday morning with an attendance of nearly a thousand. The chief address of the morning was given by Dr. Lewis Hodous who dealt with the new movement in Buddhism in a most convincing way. After showing that Buddhism is the only first rate religion in China today the speaker pointed out that Buddhist literature, schools, hospitals, orphanages, monasteries, and preaching places are increasing rapidly.

A most surprising feature of Buddhist propaganda is the way in which they translate and use Christian hymns, substituting a few words to suit their religion.

Buddhism is especially strong among the Japanese. Two young Japanese are now in the United States studying Sunday School methods which will later be used in Buddhist Sunday Schools in Japan.

According to Dr. Hodous Buddhism has been greatly stimulated by Christianity. Devotees are earnestly seeking the Logos through which many will find Christ.

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Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$635
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton	Hk. 185 B.
Yangtsze	$24
Far Eastern Ins Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire	$313 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$230 S.
Indo-China Pref.	$18
"Shell"	142/6 ex all
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 85 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18
Oriental Cons.	17/-
Raub	$1.30
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 148 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 127¼ B
New Eng. Works	Tls. 27¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 160
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 71 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 60 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotel Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 335
E-wo (pref)	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 217½
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 275
Kungyik	Tls. 52
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 36 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 227 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 6
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5¾ Sa.
Weeks	Tls. 11 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 18
Batu Anam 1912	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 2.20
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3.85
Kapala	Tls. 0.25
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7.60
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 13
Padang	Tls. 8
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2¼ B.
Permata	Tls. 1 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 4¼ B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.55
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80
Tebong	Tls. 15¾
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 S.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 69
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 120

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Silk Market

In their report dated July 30, Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows:

White Silk.—A very dull market with only one transaction recorded.

Tsatlee Filature.—Gold Eagle and Skein at Tls. 670.

Yellow Silk.—Kopun, Tls. 470. Woyung 1, 2, 3, C.H., Tls. 440 av.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 31, 1920.
UNOFFICIAL
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.00

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 31, 1920.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/6=Tls. 3.64
@ exch. 73.1=Mex. $4.97
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 102½=Tls. $.98
@ exch. 73.1=Mex. $1.33
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.85
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 227
Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111
Copper Cash .. per tael 191.500
Native Interest .... Tls. 06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .... 56¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 49.115
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.71¾

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/6
London	Demand	5/6¼
India	T.T.	287
Paris	T.T.	1360
Paris	Demand	1363
New York	T.T.	102¼
New York	Demand	102½
Hongkong	T.T.	71⅓
Japan	T.T.	49¼
Batavia	T.T.	286
Singapore	T.T.	42

Bank's Closing Buying Rates
All Nominal

London	Demand	5/8
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/10
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/10¼
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/11¼
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/11½
Paris	4 m/s.	1460
New York	o/d. Docy.	105¼
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	110

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 5/8= Sh. Tls. 35.29
G.$50 @ exch. 105¼= Sh. Tls. 47.51
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1410= Sh. Tls. 17.73

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 3,600 .... =Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... =Mex. $3.82

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 18,000 ..... =Tls. 100
„ 100 .... =Mex. $0.75

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying: 100 Old Roubles		$1.37½
„ 100 New	„	$0.72½
Selling: 100 Old	„	$1.45
„ 100 New	„	$0.77½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls. 3.52	@ 5/1¼		£1
„ 1	@ 280½	Rs.	3.12
„ 1	@ 1223	Fr.	13.62
„ 0.89	@ 100¾		G.$1
„ 1	@ 51⅓	Yen.	2.16
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„ 1	@ —	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 31, 1920.
OFFICIAL
S'hai Hotel $50.00
Senawang Tls. 4.50
New Eng. Tls. 27.50
UNOFFICIAL
Far Eastern Ins. Tls. 20.00

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 31, 1920.
Japan Trust Bank Ltd.
Tls. 9.20 August
„ 9.50 September
Nisshi Boseki Kaisha
Tls. 7.70 August
„ 9.60 September
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 31.60 August
„ 32.50 September
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 25.20 August
„ 25.50 September
Local Yarn for Standard: 16's
Tls. 168.00 August
„ 167.00 September
„ 167.50 October
Local Yarn for Standard: 20's
Tls. 188.00 October
Shanghai Cotton
„ 24.30 August
„ 23.00 November
Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 31.00 August
„ 27.80 November

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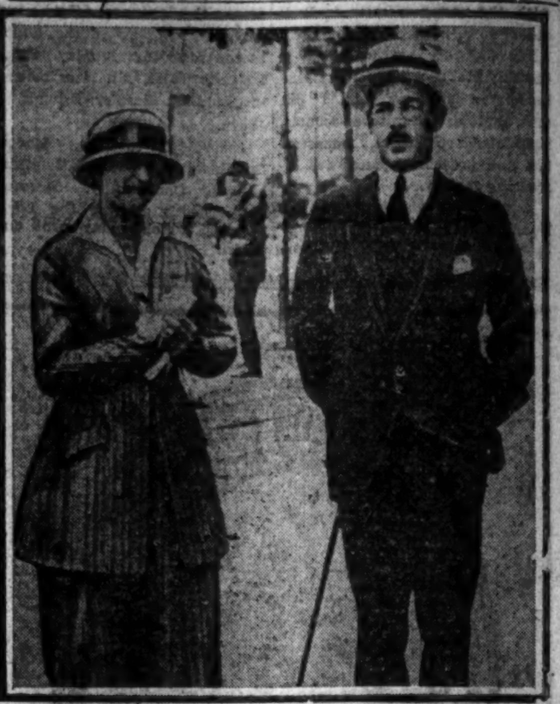
First Photograph Of Greek King And His Consort



King Alexander of Greece and his consort, photographed in Paris while out on a shopping tour from the Hotel Majestic. This is the first photograph of the Greek King and his consort to reach this country. Mlle. Manos was highly amused and posed for the picture after being personally requested. Recent reports from Paris were to the effect that King Alexander would renounce his throne because of opposition to his wife, who is not of royal blood.

French Wireless Widely Extended

Already Connected With The United States, Will Cover Continent

Paris, June 12.—The success of the French Government's wireless service between the Continent and Algiers is assured. The Ministry of Telegraphs is preparing a scheme for the extension of the wireless service which will involve the erection of several stations and the inauguration of commercial as well as official wireless service between France and America, Germany, Italy and Constantinople. It is proposed also to erect stations in important French cities, thereby relieving the pressure of the land wires, and if the Government provides for it in the budget the French colonies and island possessions are to be linked up by wireless next year.

The first wireless extension to be attempted was communication with the United States, messages being sent from a station near Lyons and received by United States marine stations, where they are transferred to the telegraph lines. This service has been used for the last few months by several American newspapers.

High Heels Healthy, Paris Doctor Says

Prof. d'Arsonval Asserts They Prevent Lung Trouble

Paris, June 12.—Here is consolation for American girls who adopting French heels and are finding it not easy to assume the graceful carriage of "Mimi Pinson" and her sisters, the Paris midinettes. Prof. d'Arsonval has informed the Academy of Science that they are a certain preventive of tuberculosis and lung troubles. He bases his conclusions on exhaustive research work.

Hygienists are professing great interest in Professor d'Arsonval's discovery and are likely to advocate still higher heeled shoes, meanwhile insisting on keeping the price of footwear from being elevated to the point where mental prostration will be induced, even though this is counterbalanced by immunity from other diseases.

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THE MANAGEMENT.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated July 30:

Business on the Stock Exchange for the past week has been dull and the tendency is towards easier rates generally owing to the little demand for share on a cash basis.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Kiukiang: Miss M. A. Hill, Messrs. W. W. Peters, A. E. Johnson, for Hankow: Mrs. Aanasseh, Miss Jespersen, Messrs. Mailly, Luscombe.

Per C.N. s.s. Chekiang for Tsingtao: Mr. E. Richardt.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mrs. Watson, Mrs. and Miss Tuttleman, Miss Brown, Mrs. Roegy, Messrs. T. T. Yeh and party of 9, Middleton, David.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Tsingtao: Misses E. M. Gunner, M. Law, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Morris and 4 children, Messrs. T. Knight, Shearbarn Alihan.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean for Swatow: Mr. Atkins; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Robert, Major A. G. Bateman, Messrs. A. B. Campbell, J. R. Macdonald; for Canton: Messrs. Bedwell, Powell, Brazier, Rockley, Brooke, Stynes, Denis.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: Mrs. Pike and 2 children, Mrs. O. S. ims, Misses E. Turner, Daly, Mrs. S. J. Darroch and 2 children, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. and Mrs. Royton Griffin, Messrs. J. R. Maughan, W. M. Reeves, Ellis Rayin; for Chefoo: Mrs. Burke Scott. Messrs. H. N. Beshop, J. P. Tarassoff, Miss Sampson; for Tientsin: Mrs. A. Wheen, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Weinstein, Capt. Frazier. Messrs. F. Asutin, J. M. Bandmal, G. P. Foster.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Pootoo: Mrs. Adam Miss Hall.

Per I-C. s.s. Choysang for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hutschenruyta.

Per I-C. s.s. Hopsang for Tsingtao: K. Mishiyama.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia for Vancouver: Mrs. Geo. Ashley, Mr and Mrs. F. E. Burrows, Mstr. K. and Miss L. Burrows, Misses Olive Bagby, C. F. Battey, Mr and Mrs. C. N. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Wm. V. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Culler, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cheshire and family, Misses E. Campbell, C. P. Dyer, E. M. Dreseler, H. M. Dix, S. R. Herring, Mrs. J. I. DeLay, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. and Miss C. W. Grafton, Mrs. J. A. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Haskill, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Harrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Jones, Misses Peggy Hull, W. H. Kelly, Alice Linam, Mary McConnell, A. V. Polhamus, G. Smythe, F. Shainin, Rosa Schusterowitch, M. Trindle, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken and family, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. McFadyen and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. McDaniel and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Putting and family, Mrs. Hugo Reiss and children, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rugh and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Roberts, Mrs. L. R. Ratcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Smith and family, Mrs J. B. Sawyer, Mrs. F. A. Sindeband and daughter, Mr. W. W. and Miss Willoughby, Messrs. A. E. Algar, M. Behr, F. L. Beckerle, C. S. Barff, L. S. Barff, Ernest Connell, A. St. C. Campbell, St. Geo. Clark, O. W. N. Charlton, J. C. W. Deneys, D. Frazee, F. Graham, A. W. Grafton, Hsu Un-hay, C. E. Hunt, James H. Liu, E. Lorbeck, G. T. Meynihan, W. G. Moore, A. J. M. Nazario, Wm. Pigott St., Wm. Pigott Jr., ., C. Knight-Pilling, F. J. Raven, H. A. Riddle, Tsu, Shaw, J. A. Schurrman, R. D. Sutherland, A. Strok, C. A. Smith, J. Thesmar, Sydney Vive, Rev. C. L. Boynton.

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SPITE IS BEHIND BORNEO CHARGES

Sir Joseph West Ridgeway Blames Former Employes For Wild Tales

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 28.—At the half-yearly meeting of the British North Borneo Company today, Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, the president, declared that the allegations of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society regarding seizure of native lands for rubber estates, destruction of native graveyards and improper treatment of natives in North Borneo, to which the attention of the Government was drawn in the House of Commons on June 15, were wild and untruthful and were originally made by discontented ex-employes of the company.

He strongly criticised the action of the society in propagating defamatory charges without apparently examining the antecedents of the informants.

Sir West Ridgeway emphasised that a number of distinguished authorities had favorably reported on the company's administration and the exhaustive inquiries which he and Lord Elphinstone had made utterly refuted the charges.

* * *

'Bacon And Eggs' Shocks Waiter

Young Woman's Order Too Much For Chop House In London

London, June 20.—A modern young woman with bobbed hair, a cigarette in her mouth and a young man as her escort caused quite a scene the other evening in one of the old, conservative and dignified chop houses of London. Besides shocking the ancient waiters by her appearance, she absolutely stunned them by asking for bacon and eggs.

"Bacon and eggs!" echoed the flabergasted old waiter who was taking her order? "We have never served eggs and bacon. For 200 years they have not been served here. It would cause a revolution in the kitchen if I were to suggest it. It would upset the whole building. Eggs and kidney pudding, toasted cheese, that's all right, but eggs and bacon"——

As he hastened away to seek the consolation of his fellow waiters the girl remarked casually: "I thought this was an old fashioned place. I certainly cannot think of a more thoroughly old fashioned English dish than eggs and bacon."

* * *

Good Luck Emblems Swamp Paris Shops

Demand Gone For Ivory Pigs, Elephants, Etc., From The United States

Paris, June 20.—Jewelry shops throughout France and especially in Paris are overstocked to the amount of millions of francs with good luck emblems, most of which originated in the United States. Those emblems are now unsalable, according to the annual report of the Jewellers' Syndicate, as the French people have lost their prewar habit of buying useless trinkets.

Until 1914 American goldsmiths considered France as the best market for swasticas and other odd shaped charms which were intended to give good luck to the wearer, and even in the early years of the war the poilus went into the trenches wearing tiny ivory elephants, pigs or Buddhas to ward off calamity to the nation and personal harm. Trench life, however, developed national materialism, and the manufacturers in the United States, not aware of this fact, continued to turn out these fetishes at a pre-war speed and sent them to France to be sold on a commission basis.

If these American materials cannot be reworked into something more useful the luck producers run the risk of meeting with considerable bad luck, for they will have a significant net loss.

"Mary" And "Doug" In New York On Wedding Trip

The noted film stars photographed on their arrival in New York on their honeymoon trip. Their marriage soon after Miss Pickford's divorce has been threatened with annulment by the Nevada court, which has ordered an investigation. "Mary's" and "Doug's" proposed honeymoon trip to Europe has been postponed indefinitely, they said, on account of business. They plan to stay in the metropolitan city for several weeks, after which they may return to California to continue their movie work.

Cantacuzene Shot In Dancing House

Paris, June 15.—Prince Michael Cantacuzene, husband of Julia Dent Grant, granddaughter of President Grant, was the victim of a shooting affair in an all night dancing house in Montmartre a few nights ago, the police revealed today.

Whether the Prince personally was involved in the dispute which led to the shooting is unknown, but no action has been taken against the unnamed person who inflicted on him a head wound which might prove fatal. According to Prince Cantacuzene's friends he, with several members of high Parisian society celebrated the extension of Montmartre's closing hours by visiting a dance hall. Wine flowed freely and the spirits of the dancers became more heated toward midnight.

Suddenly a dispute started in a corner of the hall, a shot rang out, and in the midst of the excitement the Prince emerged from a group with his face covered with blood. Conducted to the nearest drug store, first aid was rendered.

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BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

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MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.

Amount £750,000

Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams involved through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount overapplied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subseqnent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.

31219

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In the United States Court for China

Sarah Rothstein,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Isadore Rothstein,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1053
Civil No. 369
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed July 16, 1920
James P. Connolly
Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies

GREETING: You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant

ISADORE ROTHSTEIN,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer thereto on oath.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, July 16, 1920.

JAMES P. CONNOLLY,
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

30919

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Windford Woo, our former general manager and now president of Messrs. American Oil Agents, No. 10 Hankow Road, has this day been appointed as our Attorney-in-fact with plenary power to act and sign on our behalf in all matters concerning this Company.

S.S. KINGSLEY & CO.,
(late The International Trading Co.)

Dated 23rd day of July, 1920.

31090

Shanghai Cricket Club

CLUB EVENING

Playing and Non-Playing members of the Shanghai Cricket Club, are notified that a "Club Evening" will be held at the Cricket Club on Wednesday, August 4, 1920.

An Entertainment will be given by the "Quaints" commencing at 9:30 p.m. to be followed by a Dance.

This will be the last appearance of the "Quaints" in Shanghai.

Tickets:—$3.00 each, may be obtained from Members of the Committee or the undersigned.

L. BLISS,
Secretary S.C.C.

31153

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE is hereby given that as from the 26th inst., the offices of the undernoted Companies will be removed to the Ground Floor of the "Union Building," No. 4 The Bund.

Telephone Numbers will be as follows:—

Central 730, Private Exchange to all Departments
Central 747, Private Office
Central 107, Chinese Office

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

Shanghai, July 25, 1920.

31063

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have this day been appointed Attorney-in-fact with plenary power to act and sign for and on behalf of Messrs. Kingsley and Co., late the International Trading Co.

WINDFORD WOO,

Dated July 23rd, 1920.

31089

Dr. Furstenberg M.D.
Specialist in urinary, venereal skin and internal diseases.
Hours 11-1 and 4-6 p.m.
25 Avenue Edward VII. Ben Building.
Tel. C. 838 30851

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have this day removed our offices to No. 10 North Honan Road. Telephone No. North 901.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT MINT COMMISSION.

July 27th, 1920.

31118

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Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 mominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

31218

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ningshin" Captain Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Monday, August 2, at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Telephones:—Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

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Manager

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P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£1,500,000
Silver	$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

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Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

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London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

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Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

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(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,398.60

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking
Tientsin
Chanchun
Antung
Dalny
Moukden
Newchwang
Harbin
Kirin
Tsinan
Chefoo
Tsingtao
Taiyuan
Kaifeng
Wuhu
Anking
Hangchow
Ningpo
Nanking
Chinkiang
Hsuchow
Soochow
Wusieh
Yangchow
Shanghai
Hankow
Ichang
Changsha
Nanchang
Kiukiang
Foochow
Amoy
Canton
Hongkong
Swatow
Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:

London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital	Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangemements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed:	£1,000,000
Capital paid up	£850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton
Batavia
New York
London
Honolulu
Sourabaya
Bangkok
Bombay
Manila
Singapore
Rangoon
Canada, etc.
S.Francisco
Colombo
Samarang
Calcutta
Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Meng Chia, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus:	$10,000,000
Undivided Profits:	$500,000

Owned By
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China
Canton
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Peking
Shanghai,
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Dominican Republic
Barahona
Fuerto Plata
San Pedro de Macoris
Sanchez
Santiago
Santo Domingo
India
Bombay
Calcutta
Rangoon
Japan
Kobe
Yokohama
Java
Batavia
Sourabaya
Panama
Colon
Panama
Philippine Islands
Cebu
Manila
Straits Settlements
Singapore

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina
Buenos Aires
Once (Buenos Aires)
Rosario
Belgium
Antwerp
Brussels
Brazil
Bahia
Pernambuco
Porto Alegre
Rio de Janeiro
Santos
Sao Paulo
Chile
Santiago
Valparaiso
Colombia
Barranquilla
Bogota
Medellin
Cuba
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba
Italy
Genoa
Peru
Lima
Porto Rico
Ponce
San Juan
South Africa
Cape Town
Spain
Barcelona
Madrid
Trinidad
Port of Spain
Uruguay
Montevideo
Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Venezuela
Caracas
Ciudad Bolivar
Maracaibo

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	81,425.61
Resources	10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, New York, Amsterdam Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka. Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts: Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djember
Djokjakarta
Hongkong
Kobe
Kota-Radja
Langsa
Makassar
Medan
Padang
Pekalongan
Palembang
Penang
Pontianak
Rangoon
Semarang
Singapore
Soerabaya
Soerakarta
Tebing-Tinggi
Tegal
Telok Betong
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. J. Staargaard,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	750,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkonk
Howrah (Calcutta)
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
New York
Penang
Port Louis (Mauritius)
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 The Bund.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed	„ 150,000,000
Capital paid up	„ 75,000,000
Reserve	„ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:

In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

An American Institution

HEAD OFFICE
NEW YORK CITY
35 Broadway.

HEAD OFFICE FOR FAR EAST
SHANGHAI
(Corner Kiukiang & Kiangse Rds).

All descriptions of Banking Business trausacted in any part of the world.

A Research Burean has been established io facilitate and promote trade between the U. S. and China.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS:

Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Cable Address. 'BANKASIA"

Shanghai Telephone Central 1825.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin
Shanghai
Peking
Hankow
Nanking
Yangchow
Hangchow
Pengpu
Changchun
Antung
Kiukiang
Chinkiang
Soochow
Wusieh
Hsuchow
Ningpo
Shaoshing
Canton
Hongkong
Changteh
Chengchow
Tsinkiangpu
Ichang
Changsha
Shasi
Wuhu
London
New York
San Francisco
Boston
Tokio
Osaka
Kobe
Yokohama
Chicago
Philadelphia
Seattle
Baltimore
Cleveland
Detroit
Buffalo
Pittsburgh
Montreal
St. Louis
Cincinatti

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK

Owned and controlled By

The National Park Bank, New York
Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO
PARIS
TOKYO
SEATTLE
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Exceptional Facilities Offered to STUDENTS GOING ABROAD

Foreign Exchange
Travelers' Cheques
Gold Currency Deposits
Drafts on Foreign Countries

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.
9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	$8,500,000.00

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on July 27, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	10-20
Pork	„	25-40
Veal	„	25-28
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	20-24
Pomfret	„	18-20
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	40-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	60-80
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-16
Plover	each	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Plover	each	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	8-12
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherrier	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per dozen	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-6
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	5-6
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-$2.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	3-4
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lb.	$5.50
Flour, Australian	„	$5.25
Flour, Shanghai,	„	$3.00
Rice	200 lb.	$13.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.
38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	[illegible]
Paid up Capital	2,000,000
Reserve Fund	200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

R. CHENG,
Acting—Manager.

G. K. CHESTERTON SEES THE END OF LIBERTY IN U. S.

Famous Writer Disturbed Over Prohibition And Asserts "Eugenists Will Assign Mates'

BY G. K. CHESTERTON

America, in repealing the Declaration of Independence, and at last officially denying the Jeffersonian view that all men have inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, did something that goes far beyond the small and special occasion of some ephemeral hypothesis about "alcohol."

The question of prohibition has very little to do with the question of drink. It might be interesting to speculate on how far this curious negative type of materialism, which we call teetotalism, tends to recur and rage in certain places on the edges of European civilisation, in the deserts of Arabia or the prairies of America.

It might be entertaining to ask whether such unnatural simplicity in any way connects the American with the American Indian. A savage will sometimes burn a tomahawk to punish it for committing a murder, and we can easily imagain the same savage breaking a bottle of firewater and thinking he had extinguished all the fires of human passion.

POLICEMEN BEHIND CHAIR

But God forbid that we should believe any moral view founded on ethnology, and, in fact, all this question of the advisability of drinking is quite separate from the question of the right to drink.

A man may easily happen to drink water himself, or even think others would be wiser to do so. And yet he may be so perverse as to doubt the wisdom of allowing the Government to draw up every menu for every meal. He may still hesitate about having a policeman behind his chair, like a butler, to count the number of spoonfuls of soup. He may question even the proposal that a panel doctor should suddenly appear at breakfast time and dash the fork from the hand as it is about to take a third rasher of bacon. It has nothing to do with the question of whether the doctor is right as a doctor; it is only the question of whether he should have the right to act as a despot.

In weighing this question, it is well to realise, by way of a preface, that if the man cannot be treated as a man, the only logical alternative is that he should be treated as a madman. If a private man cannot be trusted with his own private habits in his own private house then he can only be trusted in a madhouse.

Lunacy simply means the loss of the rights and responsibilities of an ordinary person, and these are the rights and responsibilities of an ordinary person. If they are not, he has no other; he cannot conceivably have any other. This truth is so extraordinarily simple that it could only have been missed by the queer modern trick of never beginning with the first facts, but always with the last facts, which are called the latest news.

DENIAL OF LIBERTY

In journalism we get the tail-end of every story, as if we were dipping into the last chapter of a serial. Prohibition, that shapeless and toppling object, blocks up all the perspectives of history, which are full of the hostelries and vineyards of humanity, merely because it happen to have been stuck up yesterday, and will probably tumble down tomorrow.

Is there any meaning whatever in the word liberty? Has the citizen any rights, as the Declaration of Independence and the old democratic theory said he had?

If he has not, we have only to clear all our language, past and present, of a very vast accumulation of cant. If he has rights, what are they if they do not include a right to choose his own diet, and take the daily risk and responsibility of his own health? There cannot be any personal right more personal.

To deny that liberty, and respect other liberty, is like forbidding legs and elaborately preserving trousers; or cutting off a man's head and declaring the immortal sanctity of his hat. If you do not leave him private liberty, you cannot possibly leave him any more public liberty. It is ludicrous, for instance, to leave him any liberty of speech.

It may well be maintained, that ultimately nearly all social evils, all the corruption of the young, all the hardening of the old, all the swindling and snobbery and false standards, are due to the abuse of speech.

And I presume that when progress has advanced yet further, men will all wear muzzles, to prevent the spread of the rabies of random conversation.

False Teeth Luxury Tax Stirs French

United States Exports Of 10,000,000 Yearly Are Doubled In Cost

Paris, June 20.—The 10,000,000 false teeth exported yearly from the United States which have been classed here as luxuries and subject to importation prohibitions will add at least 100 percent to the cost of Parisian dentistry.

French dentists are dismayed at their inability to meet the demands and are protesting to the Chamber of Deputies, demanding the abrogation of the decree. They point out that the French output of false teeth is less than a million a year, and that the British are able to supply only 10 percent of the number required to prevent France from becoming a nation of lactarians.

French To Obtain Oil From Rumania

To Be Almost Independent Of United States Supply

Paris, June 20.—The oil fields of Rumania, not those of the United States, are expected to play an important part in the restoration of French industries. This is the result of a conference between the French and Rumanian Governments through which assurances have been given to France that she will receive 80,000 tons of oil annually. With the accord with Great Britain in reference to the oil fields of Mesopotamia and Russian territories and with the exploitation of rights within the French spheres of influence, it is now believed that the French yearly consumption of 600,000 tons can be obtained by calling on the United States for no more than a small percentage of the supply required.

The arrangement is considered especially advantageous here, for the Rumanian oil, due to the low value of the Rumanian currency, will cost only one-twelfth of the prices in the United States, while the shipping cost is estimated at considerably less. The French Government intends despatching oil carriers from Marseilles to Constanza next month, the Rumanians having completed pipe lines to that port.

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum Theatre

TOMORROW at 9.15

Special Farewell Performance

R. B. Salisbury

and

"THE QUAINTS"

PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S

OLYMPIC THEATRE

SPLENDID NEW PROGRAMME

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.

PRESENTING

Winsome-Captivating Diminutive

VIVIAN MARTIN

in

"The Sunset Trail"

LEFT in the LURCH

But undaunted, unafraid, the dainty little girl who knew nothing but the solitudes of the Califorina Redwoods, sallied forth to "paddle her own canoe."

Vivian Martin in "The Sunset Trail" A Paramount Picture 5102

A PARAMOUNT STAR ATTRACTION

and

FATTY ARBUCKLE

in

"A Reckless Romeo"

A MACK SENNETT Two Part Comedy

ROSCOE "FATTY" ARBUCKLE in "A RECKLESS ROMEO" PARAMOUNT-ARBUCKLE COMEDY

Victoria Theatre

SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR

LAST NIGHT

TONIGHT TONIGHT

IDEAL PICTURE PLAYS

PRESENT

The World's Renowned Japanese Actor

SESSUE HAYAKAWA

IN A

BRITISH PRODUCTION

"THE TYPHOON"

A remarkable, sensational Stage Play created by the late Lawrence Irving. It is intensely dramatic, and perhaps its greatest merit is its wonderful holding power.

Sensational scenes follow each other in rapid succession, and hold one's closest attention from first to last.

DON'T MISS SEEING

the 5th and 6th episodes entitled

"THE BANK ROBBERY"

and

"THE BORDER FURY"

OF

"THE ADVENTURE OF RUTH"

Featuring

RUTH ROLAND

The Serial Queen Supreme

It Tops All of Miss Roland's Previous Efforts

15 Episodes of Thrill and Daring 15

At the

ISIS

THE COOLEST AND THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN SHANGHAI.

Monday, August 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

If you like thrills—If you like romantic adventure—If you like suspense—You'll go wild over this high tension serial of high heart interest.

It will mystify you! *It will please you!*

Matinee To-day 3 p.m.

"THE ADVENTURE OF RUTH"

3rd and 4th episodes

LAST TIME TO-NIGHT

"LES MISERABLES"

by Victor Hugo

The greatest story ever written

The greatest picture ever shown

8 reels 8 reels

AT THE APOLLO

Commencing To-morrow August 2nd, 3rd & 4th

FRANK KEENAN

IN

"THE MASTER MAN"

A DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE IN FIVE BIG ACTS

"I was too late to prevent him drinking the poison" she half whispered. "And—he's dead!"

"Janice," replied The Master Man; "I love you! That love will protect you, no matter what the cost may be!"

And in the end he renounced position, power, freedom and even the woman he loved better than life itself: for of what avail is Power without Honor: of what avail is Life without Love?

A SPLENDID DRAMA SPLENDIDLY PRESENTED

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY

August 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th

COLDWYN PICTURE

MADGE KENNEDY

MADGE KENNEDY in THE DANGER GAME GOLDWYN PICTURES

"The World's most beautiful burglar"

The star who captured the nation

IN

"THE DANGER GAME"

A story of Melodramatic Daring

BY ROY SOMERVILLE

The play is such a clever mixture of melodrama and comedy that excitement, suspense, heart throbs and smiles follow one another in rapid succession.

MATINEE: TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

THE FINAL EPISODES OF

"THE MIDNIGHT MAN"

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

"RESPECTABLE BY PROXY"

A wonderful production.

Amusements

St. GEORGE'S

OPEN AIR CINEMA

217 Bubbling Well Road.

TO-NIGHT!

Absolutely First Run of the brand new picture

GOLDWYN PRESENTS

The world's most beautiful burglar.

The star who captured the nation

MADGE KENNEDY

in

"The Danger Game"

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwah Ta**, will leave on **Sunday, August 1**, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyu**, Capt. J. M. Johannesen, will leave on **Monday, Aug. 2**, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Kutwo**, 2,664 Tons, Captains James, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, August 2**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, August 3**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Sheel, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Szechuen**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 3**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, August 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Capt. K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, Aug. 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, August, 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, August 6**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Saturday, August 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, August 9**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, August 2**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Hsinfung**, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday, August 3**, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passafe apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on **Tuesday morning, August 3**. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Captain Monkman, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, Aug. 3**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIDE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Capt. C. Steward, will leave on **Tuesday morning, Aug. 3**. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, Aug. 5**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, Aug. 7**, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain F. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **August 1**, at 11 a.m. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. **Irene**, Capt. N. Mclean, will leave on **Sunday morning, August 1**. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Tonan**, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on **Sunday morning, August 1**. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tientsin**, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Monday, August 2**, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 3**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Capt. Mackinnon, will leave on **Tuesday morning, August 3**. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kweilin**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Wednesday, August 4**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain J. R. Shearer, will leave on **Wednesday, August 4**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chinkiang**, Capt. B. A. Thomson, will leave on **Wednesday, August 4**, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kiukiang** Captain J. W. Harding, will leave on **Friday, August 6**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yunnan**, Captain Turnbull, will leave on **Saturday, August 7**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 7**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 7**, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Steamer **Shinyue**, Capt. Puchert, will be despatched from Shanghai for above port on or about **August 12**. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund (Telephone Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 2	—	New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 8	—	New York	Muroran Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 14	—	Seattle, etc.	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 15	—	Baltimore v. Suez	Elkridge	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 20	—	Boston & N. York	Benoni	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 22	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 24	—	Boston & N. York	Cape May	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 25	—	[illegible]	†[illegible] Maru	Jap.	[illegible]
Aug. 26	—	Portland, etc.	West Keats	Am.	C. P. Co.
Aug. 28	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Toyohashi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 31	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 9	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Sep. 11	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 12	—	Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Sep. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	†Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 3	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct. 19	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 2	—	Kobe	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 3	—	Kobe	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 4	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 4	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 7	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 10	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 11	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaki	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 13	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 2	—	Calcutta	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 2	—	London, etc.	†Atsuta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 2	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tatsuno Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 2	—	London, etc.	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 5	—	Trieste, etc.	Pilsana	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Aug. 7	—	Liverpool, etc.	Durban Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 8	—	Bombay, etc.	†Dunera	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 8	—	London	†Lahore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 8	—	London, etc.	Glentara	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Aug. 10	—	Havre & Liverpool	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 10	—	London, etc.	West Campgaw	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 10	—	Marseilles, etc.	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Aug. 12	—	London, ports	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 12	—	London, etc.	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	London, etc.	†Kalyan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Aug. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 16	—	Scandinavia	Chile	Swed.	E. A. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Liverpool	Kanagawa Mr	Jap.	N[illegible]
Aug. 17	—	London, etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Aug. 23	—	London, etc.	†Plassy	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 26	—	London, etc.	Protesilaus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 29	—	Marseilles, etc.	†Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Aug ..	—	R'dam & Hamburg	Toba	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Sep. 2	—	Liverpool, etc	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 3	—	London, etc.	†Jeypore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Sep. 5	—	Liverpool etc.	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 9	—	London, etc.	Achilles	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 10	—	London, etc.	†Khiva	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Sep. 10	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Easterling	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep. 13	—	Liverpool, etc.	West Mahomet	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep. 15	—	London, etc.	Kansas	[illegible]	J. M. & Co.
Sep. 16	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 30	—	Liverpool, etc.	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. ..	—	A'dam & Hamburg	Baaran	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 7	—	Hamburg, etc.	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 14	—	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 21	—	Antwerp, etc.	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 28	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 11	—	Liverpool, etc.	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 1	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 2	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug. 2	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 2	6.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	[illegible]
Aug. 3	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 3	3.30	Ningpo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 3	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 3	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 3	—	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 5	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 9	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 13	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 19	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 21	—	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 21	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 26	—	Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 1	—	Chefoo, Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 1	D.L.	Tsingtau	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 1	—	Tientsin	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 1	11.00*	Tientsin, Dairen	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 2	D.L.	Antnng	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	1.00	Tsingtau, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Aug. 3	noon	Chefoo, Newchwang	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 3	noon	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 3	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 4	noon	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 4	noon	Tientsin, N'chwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 6	2.00	Newchwang	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	D.L.	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	D.L.	Antung	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	5.30*	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Aug. 7	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 12	—	Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi.	L.V. Lang

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 3	noon	Pukow	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 2 and 3 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h.; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h.; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
6h. 58m.	10ft. 2in.	1h. 14m.	9ft. 0in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
		0	14

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
7 25 p.m.	6 20 a.m.	5h. 18m.	6h. 54m.	4h. 32m.	7h. 29m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For August 29.71in.
754.90mm.

C. N. C.

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FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "NGANKIN" .... sails August 3rd, midnight.
S.S. "WOOSUNG" .... sails August 4th, midnight.
S.S. "SHENGKING" .... sails August 5th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "FENGTIEN" .... sails August 3rd, 3 p.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" .... sails August 7th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .... sails August 10th, 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" .... sails August 3rd, direct.
S.S. SUNNING .... (via Amoy) August 5th.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" .... (via Swatow) August 7th.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO
S.S. "CHENAN" .... sails August 7th.

FOR NINGPO
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .... at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

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SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila-Hongkong	
Monteagle	Aug. 16	†Monteagle	Aug. 6
Emp. of Russia	Aug. 28	*Emp. of Russia	Aug. 13
Emp. of Japan	Sept. 17	†Emp. of Japan	Sept. 5
		*Emp. of Asia	Sept. 10

*Via Manila
†To Hongkong Direct

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S.S. Venezuela ...	Aug. 14	S.S. Ecuador	Aug. 21
S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 11	S.S. Colombia	Sept. 18
S.S. Colombia	Oct. 9	S.S. Venezuela	Oct. 16

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
WEST NIGER	July 15	Aug. 8
WEST NERIS	July 25	Aug. 16
EIKRIDGE	Aug. 1	Aug. 22

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
EASTERN GLADE ..... Aug. 26

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via
Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
TENYO MARU .... Aug. 15
SHINYO MARU .... Sept. 9
KOREA .... Oct. 8

FOR HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU .... Aug. 21
SIBERIA MARU .... Sept. 30

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.

Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service Regular Sailings
for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading
to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

Next sailings:—

S.S. "PILSMA" about Aug. 5
* Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Union Building Telephone Central 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

Sailings From Shanghai

SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) .... Aug. 23
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) .... Aug. 31
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) .... Sept. 27

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" .... Aug. 9
S.S. "NILE" .... Aug. 19
S.S. "CHINA" .... Sept. 15

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

F. R. BARRETT,
Agent.

Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4778"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 6
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Aug. 16

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—
DURBAN MARU .... Capt. E. Takahashi, Aug. 7

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—
KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 Capt. E. Doki, Aug. 16

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama:—

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Aug. 25
TOYOHASHI MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Torada,	Aug. 28
FUSHIMI MARU ...	21,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Sept. 16

KOBE TO SEATTLE

TOYAMA MARU ... 15,000 Capt. K. Yasuharu, Aug. 20

KOBE TO NEW YORK Via Panama.

MOURORAN MARU Capt. K. Yamada. Aug. 18

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LISBON MARU .... Capt. T. Shirai, Aug. 3

FOR YOKOHAMA (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Iriye,	Aug. 3
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Takano,	Aug. 10
KOKURA MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Aug. 13

FOR KOBE

KAGA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. K. Asakawa, Aug. 4

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Aug. 4
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Aug. 7
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	Aug. 11
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Shinohara,	July 14

FOR HONGKONG.

KASHIMA MARU .. 19,000 Capt. K. Stauno, Aug. 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU .... 21,000 Capt. M. Machida, Aug. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Aug. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Sept. 22
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusans,	Oct. 20

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG
and
NEW YORK SERVICE
Manila-New York.

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and full particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
AGENTS

53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR LONDON ANTWERP @ LIVERPOOL
S. S. "WEST MAHOMET" .... Sept. 13th

FOR LONDON - ANTWERP - ROTTERDAM
S. S. "WEST CAMPGAW" .... August 10th
S. S. "EASTERLING" .... Sept. 10th

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
S. S. "BENONI" .... Aug. 20th
S. S. "CAPE MAY" .... Aug. 24th

FOR MANILA AND JAVA PORTS
S. S. "WEST CARNIFAX" .... Aug. 1st

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED

Pacific representatives and operators

Green Star Line

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
Brave Coeur	Aug. 7	West Ivis†	Aug. 14
West Ivis†	Aug. 11		
		(If sufficient inducement offers)	

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD
Editor	In Port	—
Greenland	Aug. 6	Fortnightly
Eastern Crown	Aug. 28	
Fortnightly		

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
FOR THE FAR EAST,
Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE.
7, Jinkee Road,
Tel. Central 2557.
J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 14
For Europe
Per P. & O. s.s. Dunera Aug. 7
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Aug. 3

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru Aug. 2
From Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera Aug. 4.
From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Aug. 1

Launch Services

Tuesday, August 3, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12 noon.

Friday, August 6, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Tuesday August 17, 1920

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Amazone will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "LAHORE"	August 8th
S.S. "KALYAN"	August 14th
*S.S. "PLASSY"	August 23rd
S.S. "JEYPORE"	September 3rd
S.S. "KHIVA"	September 10th.

*Also calls at Bombay

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DUNERA" August 8th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG
S.S. "TAKADA" August 16th
S.S. "JAPAN" September 2nd

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "EASTERN" August 18th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2069

CHINA PACIFIC CO.

Agents for

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
and
Sudden and Christenson

S.S. "WEST KEATS" sailing abovt Aug. 26

Cargo Service between
PORTLAND, OREGON
and
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN

Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alterat.on)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ALPS MARU	15,000	Y. Somekawa,	Sept. 2	Sept. 4

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, Japan ports, San Francisco, and Panama.
HONOLULU MARU 15,000 K. Hirano, Sept. 14 Sept. 16

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Victoria and Seattle) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
AFRICA MARU ... 18,000 H. Yamamoto, Aug. 28 Aug. 30

FOR HONGKONG.
AFRICA MARU .... 18,000 H. Yamamoto, Aug. 8 Aug. 9

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).
KEELUNG MARU ... 3,000 T. Fuchigami, July 30 Aug. 1

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Keelung and Takao)
KOHOKU MARU ... 5,000 M. Tusbaki, Aug. 2 Aug. 3

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund.
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 2'2
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai,

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 6	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan. 21	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 19	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar. 22		Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
May 12	Japan	Naototsu Maru	Jap.	
May 20	Port Wallut	Simferopol	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 30	Japan	Tosa Maru 10	Jap.	
June 16	Liverpool, etc.	Pakling	Br.	B & S
June 22		Waban	Am.	Adl. Line
June 24	Foochow	Rotorua	Br.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 25		Georgi	Rus.	R. V. F.
July 4	Chinwangtao	Haedan		
July 10	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 12	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
July 17	Chinwangtao	Shinyei Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
July 17	Tientsin	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 17	New York	Keketticut	Am.	Adl Line
July 18		Yoro Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
July 19		Friesland	Dut.	
July 21	Japan	West Raritan	Am.	C. Bros.
July 21	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
July 23	Tientsin, etc.	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 24		West Carnifax	Am.	Adl. Line
July 24	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
July 25	Ningpo	Meian	Am.	Socony
July 25	New York	Poleric	Br.	Dod. & Co.
July 26	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
July 26	Hankow	Annam	Dan.	E.A. Co.
July 27	Japan	Shosho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 27	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 27		Anlan	Chi.	A.P. Co.
July 28	Liverpool, etc.	Hector	Br.	B. & S
July 28	San Francisco	West Mingo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 28	Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 29	Hongkong	Hopsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 29	Tientsin	Kaitsu Maru	Jap.	Ch. R. Shaw
July 29	Hongkong	Saichou	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 29	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 29	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
July 29	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
July 30	Hongkong	Tungshing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 30	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 30	Foochow	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 30	Japan	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 30	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
July 30	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
July 30	Newchwang	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 30	New York	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	Tientsin, etc.	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 30		Aracaz		
July 30		West Neris	Am.	Adl. Line
July 30	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 30	Tsingtau	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 30	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 30	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	Chefoo	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 31	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	Japan	Kyodo Maru	Jap.	
July 31	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 31	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
July 31	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 31	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 31	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 31	Calcutta, etc.	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 31		Salina		
July 31	Japan	Hosei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 31	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
July 31	Seattle, etc.	Toyohashi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 30	Tsingtau	Yokishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
July 30	River ports	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
July 31	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 31	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 31	Hankow, etc.	Chihli	Br.	B & S
July 31	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 31	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 31	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co
July 31	Hankow	Tseangtah 2	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co
July 31	Tientsin, etc.	Shuntien	Br.	B & S
July 31	London, etc.	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July 31	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B & S.
July 31	Vancouver, etc.	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 31	Ningpo, Pootoo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 30	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 30	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co
July 30	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S
July 31	Ningpo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 31	Chefoo	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 31	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	Japan	Kyodo Maru	Jap.	
July 31	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 31	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S
July 31	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 31	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 31	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K
July 31	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 31	Calcutta, etc.	Takada	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 31		Salina		
July 31	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 31	Japan	Hosei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 31	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
July 31	Seattle, etc.	Toyohashi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

MACKENZIE & CO., LTD'S

S. S. "LOONG MOW"

Lieut.-Commander S. Hall, R.N.R. (Captain).

THROUGH THE YANGTSZE GORGES

The "Loong Mow" is a new steamer expressly constructed for the run between Ichang and Chungking and is fitted with every modern convenience for passengers. She has large, airy, state bedrooms, electric light and fans throughout.

Regular connection will be maintained with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamers at Ichang during the season.

Through tickets may be booked from Shanghai to Chungking.

For Freight and/or Passage apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Telephone Central Nos. 77 and 401.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco	
Western Cross	July 2
Sylvan Arrow	July 5
Hyrcania	July 12
Korea Maru	July 18
Satanta	July 18
China	July 25
For Tacoma	
Arabia Maru	July 7
Arizona Maru	July 20
Manila Maru	July 27
For Seattle	
Katori Maru	July 12
Tajima Maru	July 12
For Portland	
West Nomentum	July 24
For Vancouver	
Empress of Russia	July 6
Mattawa	July 10
Empress of Japan	July 23
Empress of Asia	July 31
For New York	
Deucalion	July 5
Grace Dollar	July 18
Amazon Maru	July 19
Javary	July 22
Justin	July 27
City of Oran	July 27
Altai Maru	July 29
For London etc.	
Elpenor	July 1
Kamo Maru	July 9
Himalaya Maru	July 10
Kathlambe	July 13
Cardiganshire	July 18
Devanha	July 20
Pyrrhus	July 22
Iyo Maru	July 25
Glengyle	July 31
For Liverpool	
Orestes	July 14
Knight Templar	July 15
Awa Maru	July 19
Tokushima Maru	July 21
Demodocus	July 23
For Copenhagen	
Bellflower	July 25
For Hamburg	
Tsushima Maru	July 9
For Trieste	
Persia	July 21
For Calcutta	
Torilla	July 13
For Bombay	
Dilwara	July 13
For Java	
Mellon	July 17

Vesse's Due

Andre Lebon,	*Marseilles*	..Aug. 6
Brave Couer,	*S. Francisco*	Aug. 7
Chenan,	*Hongkong*	......Aug. 5
Chikugo Maru,	*Japan*	....Aug. 4
Chihli,	*Hankow*	........Aug. 8
Chungking,	*Hankow*	.....Aug. 6
Dunera,	*Bombay*	........Aug. 4
Fengtien,	*Tientsin*	.......Aug. 1
Greenland,	*Baltimore*	...Aug. 6
Hangsang,	*Hongkong*	....Aug. 3
Hsinfung,	*Ningpo*	.......Aug. 3
Hsin Peking,	*Ningpo*	....Aug. 1
Hsinming,	*Tientsin*	......Aug. 1
Hwahta,	*Hankow*	.......Aug. 9
Kasuga Maru,	*Japan*	.....Aug. 1
Kashima Maru,	*Seattle*	..Aug. 2
Kiangfoo,	*Hankow*	......Aug. 2
Kianghsin,	*Hankow*	......Aug. 3
Kiangyung,	*Hankow*	....Aug. 7
Kobe Maru,	*Dairen*	......Aug. 7
Kumano Maru,	*Japan*	...Aug. 8
Kwangtah,	*Hongkong*	..Aug. 1
Kwangchi,	*Wenchow*	....Aug. 1
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	......Aug. 5
Luenho,	*Hankow*	.......Aug. 7
Monteagle,	*Vancouver*	....Aug. 3
Nanking,	*S. Francisco*	..Aug. 9
Ngankin,	*Hankow*	.......Aug. 1
Omi Maru,	*Japan*	.......Aug. 1
Poyang,	*Hankow*	........Aug. 7
Prometheus,	*Liverpool*	....Aug. 7
Sinkiang,	*Hongkong*	......Aug. 9
Sakaki Maru,	*Dairen*	....Aug. 2
Shengking,	*Hankow*	......Aug. 4
Shuntien,	*Tientsin*	......Aug. 8
Suiyang,	*Hongkong*	.....Aug. 7
Sunning,	*Hongkong*	......Aug. 2
Tatung,	*Hankow*	.........Aug. 5
Tuckwo,	*Hankow*	........Aug. 1
Tungchow,	*Tientsin*	......Aug 4
Tungshing,	*Hongkong*	...Aug. 5
Waishing,	*Hankow*	.....Aug. 8
Wosang,	*Hankow*	......Aug. 9
Woosung,	*Hankow*,	......Aug. 3
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	......Aug. [illegible]
Yamashiro Maru,	*Japan*	.Aug. 7
Yingchow,	*Tsingtau*	.....Aug. 5

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Hemot, Mr. R. Beer.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Coffman, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Messrs. T. S. King, R. de Bellefenill; from Tungchow: Ing Finck.

Per C.M. s.s. Kwangtah from Hongkong: Mr. Woon Youngchun, Mrs. Chao and child.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Hongkong: Misses Chow Shank-tan, N. Rector, S. Cabansag, M. Luitunen, E. Santos, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cahill, Mrs. T. B. Clark Jr., Mrs. E. K. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Herbschleb, Lieut. Comdr. P. V. Kilcour, Mr. and Mrs. Khiang, Mrs. Kirk and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Sze-yan, Mrs. P. Purton and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Silloway, Messrs. H. D. Brown, J. Bowen, Chan Quon-tang, E. Emmanuel, F. H. Graham, M. Georgis, G. Yokans, Hin Lin, Ip Kan-cho, Ip Tse-wa, Leung Kum-pau, Chow Chung-ping, Ming Shum, A. Peterson, L. A. Lewis, J. Quin, M. J. Rull, I. Randolph, W. A. Redford Jr., G. H. Sutcliffe, G. P. Sorensen, A. S. Sorensen, D. J. Santos, To Sam-po, Wong Sau-suin.

Shipping Items

The P. and O. s.s. Plassy, from London on June 26, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday, August 4.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone will sail for Marseilles via Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port Said on Tuesday, August 17. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail jetty at 9 o'clock the same morning.

The C.M. s.s. Nile left San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong on July 24 and is due to arrive at this port on August 19.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru was expected to leave Nagasaki for Shanghai on Friday and is due to arrive at the Wayside Wharf today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru was expected to leave Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is due at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila on Saturday, July 24, and is due to arrive at this port on August 20.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, from Bombay, will leave Hongkong at four o'clock this afternoon and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle, from Vancouver on July 10, left Yokohama at 10 o'clock Thursday night and is due at Moji at 6 o'clock Monday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday evening.

The P. and O. s.s. Jeypore, from London, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on August 5.

The P. and O. s.s. Delta which sailed from Shanghai on June 1 arrived in London on July 23.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Thursday, August 5.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen tomorrow morning and will sail for Tsingtau and Dairen Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Prometheus, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at daylight Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinsei Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Chinkiang on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinon (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Ningpo on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru is expected to leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

918 sacks of European mail were brought to Shanghai from Hongkong by the C.M. s.s. Kwangtah yesterday morning.

Siccawei Weather Reports

30.—The principal center of the typhoon disappears, E of the Bonin; the secondary one is weakening, and lies, as a shallow depression near Formosa and on the N of the China sea. Anticyclone again in E Japan. Very variable and light winds everywhere. Intense heat at Shanghai (97°) and in the North (102° at Tientsin).

31.—Very fine morning, a little cooler and less damp. Very light South-easterly monsoon. The pressure continues its movement downwards.

Business and Official Notices

ESTABLISHED

魯意師摩 **L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED** 魯意師摩

Auctioneers · Valuers ; Land Brokers
48 Kiangse Road Shanghai

AUCTION INDEX

FORWARD AUCTION
Very Superior and Substantial New Furniture and Accessories
All of good quality and in excellent condition
IN SALESROOM
Morning Auctions
On Monday, 2nd and Tuesday, 3rd August, 1920
Each day at 10 a.m. to Noon
also
A very fine assortment of Heavy Cut Glass Ware
IN SALESROOM
On Thursday 5th August at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries

A Card of Thanks

The members of the University of California Glee Club wish to extend their hearty thanks to the good people of Shanghai who have made their two weeks visit such a pleasant one.

31186

NOTICE

During July and August, the Childrens' Refuge will be open for business orders on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday mornings, from 9.30 to 12.30 only.

30773

NOTICE

Owing to the gradual advance of our wholesale trade, we have decided to handle our entire Shanghai business from our Head Office at 30 North Szechuen Road. Our Nanking Road Retail Store, therefore, will be closed as from 21st August, 1920.

We shall continue the wholesale supply of Educational, Medical, and Scientific Apparatus, and Textbooks of All Kinds from 30 North Szechuen Road, where we have our Special Department for Office Stationery, Steel Filing Cabinets, Typewriter Supplies, and our Mail Order Department for all Outport Customers.

EDWARD EVANS & SON, LTD.
30 North Szechuen Road.
Tel. N. 780 and N. 782

"DAISY" BRAND
FRESH BUTTER

CORN BRAND
HAMS AND BACON

"IXL" JAMS
FINEST TASMANIAN

"LACTOGEN"
INFANT & INVALID FOOD

Geddes & Co.
Limited,
Agents

5 Peking Road Tel. 346

H. WYATT

(Late C. M. Customs)
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
3G Peking Road. Tel. Central 25,
Or 28 Dixwell Road.

31179

New Thought Center: Sunday Meetings at 6 p.m. Metaphysical teachings and treatments daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public cordially invited. 522 Avenue Joffre. Phone West 411.

31029

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, acting with the sanction of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have this day handed over the Office of Custodian in China of Enemy Property to Gilbert Walter King Esquire, Registrar of H.B.M. Supreme Court.

ALLAN GEORGE MOSSOP.

Dated the 31st day of July, 1920.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, acting on the instructions of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have this day taken over from Mr. A. G. Mossop the Office of Custodian in China of Enemy Property.

Dated the 31st day of July, 1920.

GILBERT WALTER KING.

Address:
H.B.M. Supreme Court,
Shanghai.

31213

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that during the absence of Mr. E. Burrows from Shanghai, Mr. R. Bassett will be acting Secretary of this Company.

By order of the Board.
BRODIE A. CLARKE.
Chairman.

31204

Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association

Hong Doubles Championship

By kind permission of the Committee, the final round of this event will be played on the courts of the Cercle Sportif Francais on Monday, August 2nd, at 5 p.m. between:—

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
(J. Tanaka and S. Nakajima)
and
St. John's University
(W.S.A. Pott and W.P. Roberts)

A. H. GEORGE,
Hon. Secretary.

31183

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

JUST ARRIVED

Buchanan's
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD
Scotch Whisky
Far superior to Ordinary Whiskies

Meux's
ORIGINAL LONDON STOUT
Pints & Splits

Heidsieck & Co.'s.
(Reims)
MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE
(Red Top)

We have the finest assortment of Wines, Spirits and Liqueurs in The Far East.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
73 & 73A Szechuen Road.

Lombio
CURES PILES, ECZEMA, BURNS, etc.

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure

To be obtained from local agent
Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate,
London, E.C.
New stock has now arrived

LADY PHYSICIAN

S. M. EVSEROW, M. D.
Specialist in internal and women's diseases.
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6
16 East Seward Road Corner
Chaoufoong Road. #31174

An opportunity for every lady

CHEAP SALE
Ladies Hats—Cheap Course

A very elegant display in summer and autumn hats. Best styles, choicest materials. Hats from $5.00.

Courses in hatmaking and trimming.

Guaranteed success within six weeks.

Every Lady her own Milliner

MRS. DONTZOFF,
18 Range Road.

31172

MATRIMONY

YOUNG lady would like to communicate with well-educated gentleman with a view to matrimony. All answers will be treated strictly confidentially. Please apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS.

31184

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED about September 1st, by an American couple three to four-roomed house, or apartment with kitchenette. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

31200 A. 4

1921: Unfurnished house wanted on long lease from January or March next. Five or six rooms, large garden, western district or French concession. Rental about Tls. 150. Reply to Box 1207, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED immediately, a five or six-roomed house, any district, unfurnished preferred. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS.

31165 A. 6

APARTMENTS

TO LET, great opportunity, well-furnished rooms with board and bathrooms with shower attached, all modern conveniences. Hongkew district near Hongkew Park. Half minute walk of tram line No. 2. Apply 12 Darroch Road, from 9-2 and 5-7.

31124 A. 3

FLAT consisting of two rooms bathroom and large verandah, vacant July 20th, facing South-East. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens. Phone: North 482.

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

In Her Own Room

she can type the letters you dictated the night before or in your spare moments. You don't have to worry about that piled-up correspondence. You know your "steno" is busy writing the letters you don't have time to dictate during the day. In half an hour we can teach any intelligent typist or "steno" to use the

EDIPHONE

The Office Appliance Co.
22 Nanking Rd., Shanghai

All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite Battery has a character all its own

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let near Bund, four very large rooms, immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

31220

TO LET, three-story godown on North Soochow Road. Ready in August. For rent and further particulars apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

31083 A. 1

MISCELLANEOUS

A LADY desirous to go to sea-side place for a change, would like to hear of any lady or ladies to go with. Apply to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

31226 A. 3

LADY, but shortly arrived from New York leaving for home offers part her extensive wardrobe for sale. Dinner gowns, street and travelling dresses, sport suits, seal skin coat, seal opera cape, etc. All the very latest Models, in excellent condition. Apply Room 115, Astor House. From 10:30 to 1.

31227 A. 1

STEAM launches: wanted to charter, length 90 feet upward. Please apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

31178 A. 1

PROFESSIONAL

LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE: Increase commercial opportunities, form new acquaintances, add to advantages of travel by learning another language. I.C.S. method with new Edison Phonograph and special textbooks, interesting, easy convenient and economical. Practical conversational lessons. No tiresome memorizing of uninteresting rules. Begin conversing with first few lessons. Perfect pronunciation and unlimited practice You will learn quickly to speak fluently, read understandingly and think logically. We teach French Spanish and Italian. Also English to Chinese. Write for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

HIGHLY qualified Russian lady having finished the conservatory of Petrograd desires to give Piano lessons. Terms moderate can speak French. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

31217 A. 4

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, two or three office rooms, centrally located in modern building, suitable for doctor's offices from September 1st. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

31156 A. 1

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER: American woman, experienced and rapid wishes position. Salary $275.00. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

31229 A. 1

POSITION as nurse or traveling companion to American or English family, by young European lady. Apply to Box 115, THE CHINA PRESS.

31205 A. 4

WANTED, by Chinese accountant, with ten years experience, all-round knowledge A.1. testimonials and guarantee for satisfaction. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

31206 A. 1

ENGLISH lady matriculated London University, experienced, requires clerical or general office work. Apply to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.

31164 A. 6

YOUNG American lady at present employed as secretary, desires change. Will take temporary position. Salary required Tls. 250. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

31175 A. 3

WANTED: American lady seeks temporary position, bookkeeping or general office assistant. Apply to Box 95, THE CHINA PRESS.

31159 A. 1

SALESMAN, at present employed desires position, three years' selling experience with Chinese in interior. Speaks Chinese fluently. A. 1. references. Moderate salary required. Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.

31150 A. 5

SITUATION wanted by hides and skin expert, long experience in Northern and Southern ports. A.1. references; outports no objection. Please apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

31031 A. 7

SITUATIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS WANTED from I.C.S. Students who have completed half or more of courses of training. We continually receive requests from employers wanting trained men. Give full particulars regarding progress made in your I.C.S. Course, experience, salary wanted, etc. Address Service Dept., Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools Chinese Post Office Box No. 1.

WANTED: American Hong requires immediately services of expert steno-typist, American or English born young lady preferred. Salary Tls. 200. per month with further advance as merited. Excellent secretarial position to right party. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.

31214 A. 4

WANTED, American woman with college or normal training, to teach English in mission boys' school. E. H. Cressy, 38 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

31223

WANTED by large American firm, an experienced accountant as assistant to chief accountant. Must have thorough knowledge of modern accounting systems. Splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply in own handwriting giving qualifications, salary expected, etc., to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

31180

WANTED, good typist, either Sex. Must speak Shanghai dialect. Apply in person to 77 Weihaiwei Road.

31170 A. 3

LADY teacher wanted to teach English in a Chinese school. State nationality, qualification, age and salary wanted. Please apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS.

31160 A. 1

APARTMENTS WANTED

DESIRED by American family, four rooms with board, or willing to take over house in French concession or western district, preferably near French Park. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

31155 A. 1

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board — Residence
Apply Mrs. S. POLLOCK.

TO LET with Board, August 1st, well ventilated attic flat, comprising two large rooms, small room and private bathroom. All modern comforts, tennis, garage and stabling. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

ONE large room and small room with bath attached. Hot and cold water. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

31117

TO LET, furnished, with board, bedroom, bathroom, has flush toilet, shower, tennis, real good table. Immediate occupation. Apply anytime, No. 24 Route Pere Robert.

31185 A. 1

TO LET, on Bubbling Well Road, one large well-furnished front room, ground floor private verandah, facing south. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

31202 A. 1

FLAT in French-town, pleasantly situated, also two large attic rooms. Apply to Box 1386, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, 78 Bubbling Well Road, large and small rooms, comfortable, bathrooms and verandahs, newly painted, excellent table Prices reasonable.

31176 A. 3

TO LET, middle of Bubbling Well Road, one large, bed-sitting room, with bathroom, verandah and garden, with or without board, (suitable for two men). Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

31167 A. 1

HONGKEW: near trams, well-furnished rooms with baths and all modern conveniences, excellent board under personal supervision. Private family. Large front room with verandah, suitable two bachelors of good habits. Ready August 5th. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

31157 A. 5

TO LET, western district, nicely furnished front room with board. Suitable for married couple or two persons. Hot and cold water, etc. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

31092

TO LET, one large airy double bedroom, in good central location, good board and attendance for two bachelors or married couple. Phone and elevator, immediate occupation. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

31084

TO LET, large furnished bedroom, with board, verandah and bath. Suitable for two bachelors. Apply to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

31161 A. 1

TO LET, nicely furnished room with board and private bathroom. Apply 3 Young-Allen Terrace.

31162 A. 1

TO LET, Wayside district, two furnished rooms with board, with an American family. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.

31147 A. 1

NICELY furnished room with board, hot and cold water, etc., close to business district. Apply 49 Bubbling Well Road.

31132 A. 1

20 Yates Road, Bubbling Well, large and well-furnished room, verandah and modern bathroom to let, tennis court.

31130 A. 4

FOR RENT, from August first, large, light and airy room, excellent verandah, modern sanitation, without board, two minutes from Bund, two minutes from American Club. Suitable for two men. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.

31135 A. 1

WELL-furnished rooms, with excellent board, to let, at No. 102 Bubbling Well Road. Phone West 805, or call personally.

31136 A. 3

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET furnished from 1st or 15th September for 4½ or 4 months respectively, "ULVERSTON," No. 9 Route Francis Garnier, comprising six rooms, two bathrooms, large garden with Tennis Court, Garage etc. Rent Tls. 250 plus taxes—Servants, (including Tennis trainer if desired) to be taken over. Married couple without children preferred. For particulars apply to Consul Dr. Hubicki, business telephone Central 932 Residence Telephone West 132.

31151

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE: Complete files of "CHINA PRESS" for 1918 and 1919, covering principal events of America's participation in Great War. Offers to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.

31201 A. 4

FOR SALE: International Savings Society Bond, fully paid up for five years. For details apply or address offers to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

31203 A. 4

FOR SALE, a new fashionable Excelsior motor-cycle and side-car, equipped with two cylinders seven horse power, and all moderate tools. Any trial, cheap. Apply to Mr. Ng Song-sung, No. D274 Shantung Road.

31207 A. 1

FOR SALE: Mexican saddle. Also three burner, Standard Oil range, and one porcelain kitchen sink. Apply to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS.

31216 A. 1

MOTOR BOAT with cabin wanted please given length and breadth also price. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

31215 A. 4

IMPORTER and Exporter with Offices in San Francisco and New York wants to get in touch with live export concerns in China. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

31228 A. 1

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

31222

FOR SALE, 3¼ × 4¼ folding Ensign camera fitted with a valuable Cooke Luxor anastigmat F6/3 Lens, Secto shutter, leather case. $55. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

31168 A. 1

FOR SALE, an American made Cornet with case, etc. Silver plated. Almost new. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

31173 A. 1

WANTED to purchase, five or six roomed house in western district. Must have modern sanitary improvements. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

31177 A. 6

BABY Indian motor-cycle with opposing twin cylinders for sale at Tls. 150 or best offer. Used only six months and in good working order. Also for sale, one very old Italian violin. Reply to Box 104, THE CHISA PRESS.

31169 A. 3

WANTED one wardrobe trunk. Please state make, size, age and price. Apply to Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS.

31146 A. 1

FOR SALE: Knox 9 horse-power marine motor, equipped for gasoline or kerosene, complete with all attachments, brand new, at reasonable price. Apply to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.

31154 A. 3

AN exceptionally beautiful toned Bluthner grand piano for sale. Expressly made for this climate and only used in concerts since imported. Rare chance to music lovers. For particulars please call Central 4718 at between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

FOR SALE, 200 tons Mild Steel Bars, rounds ½" to 1½", to arrive during August. For price, address to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.

31121 A. 1

FOR SALE, one Moutrie Piano in first-class condition, exceptionally sweet toned, in use about eight months. For particulars please apply to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

31107

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, August 1, 1920

How Much LOVE is a Wife Entitled To?

"I Have All the Luxuries in the World," Banker Harris's Wife Moans, "Everything I Want Except One Thing---I WANT TO BE LOVED!"

MR. BEVERLY D. HARRIS

The Pessimist

By Benjamin F. King, Jr.

Nothing to do but work,
Nothing to eat but food,
Nothing to wear but clothes
To keep one from going nude.

Nothing to breathe but air,
Quick as a flash 'tis gone;
Nowhere to fall but off,
Nowhere to stand but on.

Nothing to comb but hair,
Nowhere to sleep but in bed,
Nothing to weep but tears,
Nothing to bury but dead.

Nothing to sing but song.
Ah, well, alas, alack!
Nowhere to go but out,
Nowhere to come but back.

Nothing to see but sights,
Nothing to quench but thirst,
Nothing to have but what we've got;
Thus thro' life we are cursed.

Nothing to strike but a gait;
Everything moves that goes.
Nothing at all but common sense
Can ever withstand these woes.

Everything but LOVE

HOW much love is a bride entitled to? The answer would be, no doubt, that she is entitled to a full twenty-four hours a day of her husband's devotion until the end of the honeymoon.

But after the honeymoon, as the years roll by, how much love is a wife entitled to?

No court has ever answered that question with exactness.

There is no book in any library which indicates that Cupid has ever measured out the precise amount of time, attention, devotion and caresses which a worthy wife may reasonably demand of her husband.

The law now says in regard to beverages that more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol is intoxicating, undesirable and unlawful.

What percentage of love and devotion on the part of the husband in married life is reasonable and proper?

Mrs. Beverly D. Harris, wife of one of the vice-presidents of the great National City Bank of New York, has raised these questions.

Mrs. Harris sits in her comfortable, warm, richly upholstered suite of rooms in the great Hotel Pennsylvania. But she is not happy.

Mrs. Harris, with clothes, jewelry and attendants to dress her, is not contented. With the great restaurants, grill rooms, and variegated cuisine of the Hotel Pennsylvania at her disposal—still Mrs. Harris is hungry for something.

The push button in the wall will bring her any or all of the army of servants of the hotel, and down below are taxicabs and her own automobile awaiting her orders. But Mrs. Harris is not happy.

In the evening from her windows she looks up the avenue to the glaring lights of the theatre district a few blocks away and she has the money to buy seats at any or all of the playhouses. And, yet she is wretched.

Is anybody cruel to Mrs. Harris? No. Has her husband mistreated her or threatened her or skimped her on her allowance or forbidden her to amuse herself in any reasonable way that a wife could wish? Oh, no, nothing of the kind! In her own words Mrs. Beverly D. Harris says:

"I have all the luxuries in the world, everything I want except one thing. I WANT TO BE LOVED!"

How much love is Mrs. Harris entitled to demand from her husband? The wife is in competition with the big downtown bank. Mrs. Harris has her husband in name—the bank really has his mind and thoughts and attention, she claims.

Mrs. Harris and her plaint suggests the humorous poem by Benjamin King printed above on this page. The poet called his poem "The Pessimist." And this title carries the suggestion that the complaints in the poem are rather unreasonable ones. But is the plaint of Mrs. Harris unreasonable?

Of course a complete discussion of the matter involves the question of what things are really worth while in life. Are there other more important things than money and worldly comforts, pleasures and luxuries? Is there, after all, a greater thing, something much more worth while than anything which money can buy—LOVE?

It has been said that the poet's conception of "Love in a Cottage" is an exploded idea. Only a poet, it is claimed, would undertake to be happy with his adored one in a cottage without the material comforts of life. The practical man and woman know that a couple, no matter how devoted, cannot exist on love. Would Mrs. Harris be a happier woman to-day if her husband was a clerk on a small salary, but with fixed hours, who came home to her always at 6 o'clock and was sure of his Saturday half holiday and his Sunday with her?

"He was all Wall Street—Big Business. Sometimes when he would come in from his office in the evening I would ask him to take me to a theatre or a dance. Always he would say, 'To-morrow, Baby,'" Mrs. Harris complains.

Mrs. Harris draws the picture of "the bird in the gilded cage" so well known to the novelist and the dramatist. Everything which money can buy she has. All the artificialities of modern life which mean so much to those who do not possess them—these her husband has gladly provided. Her life on the soft cushions of her luxurious apartment in one of New York's greatest hotels—this would appeal to the factory girl or the farmer's daughter as a complete picture of happiness with nothing wanting. And yet it is all empty—not satisfying. The one worth-while thing is missing.

"On one occasion he even forgot his birthday," Mrs. Harris remarked. "And that, too, after I had decorated the house and bought many, many presents for him."

The busy financier, wrapped up in the complex complications of Big Business, carries his problems from the bank to his home. Riding up in his automobile from the great financial institution downtown, he sits in deep thought, seeing nothing out of the windows of his limousine. Engrossed in thought, he enters the elevator of the great hotel, passes mechanically into his apartments, the butler removes his coat, hat and takes his gloves and stick. And to his eager wife the man of Big Business receives absent mindedly the welcoming kiss and settles himself into a chair, seeing, hearing nothing, his mind still focussed upon the solution of the unsolved problem which clung to him when he closed down his desk in the financial district in lower New York.

Dinner in the apartment? Yes. Or down in the great dining room? It mattered not. His wife dressed becomingly for dinner, and the banker in his customary evening clothes seemed not to see nor hear nor know the presence of anybody or to notice what the waiter was bringing to the table. "He was all Wall Street—Big Business."

And after dinner a directors' meeting or a conference at some financier's home.

"He didn't understand me. I wanted to be loved," Mrs. Harris moaned. In the midst of everything she didn't care for she hungered for the one thing her husband couldn't buy for her—his time and caresses.

Interesting Photographs of Mrs. Beverly D. Harris.

Photos by Ira L. Hill.

A well known novelist in a recent interview inclined to fear for a couple who devoted too much time to love making.

"A man and woman who have nothing to do but love each other can be happy together for not more than a year or a year and a half," he declared. "Then, to perfect their union, work must take the place of nature's flagging energy. Against its ebb they must defend themselves and their love by the stimulus of that great human interest, work. The reason why the marriages of the rich so often end unhappily is because neither man nor woman has a constructive task to perform."

But another writer and student of human emotions and matrimonial mishaps writes thus:

"This is the ninth commandment of matrimony:

"Thou shalt exalt no other place above thy home; neither thy business office nor thy bridge table, nor any cause shalt thou put before thy home, nor neglect thy home for it."

If the true corespondent were named in the majority of divorce suits, it would not be some blond-haired siren, or some romantic looking Lothario. It would be Business, or Society, or the Uplift Movement—the writer asserts, and continues:

"These are responsible for the breaking up of more homes than the whole bunch of wayward impulses and fickle fancies and straying passions. We Americans are not by nature a romantic and a sentimental people. Ideals appeal to us more than individuals, and when we make fools of ourselves, and hash of our lives, it is oftener over a thing than it is a person."

Thus it happens that when the average American man neglects his wife and leaves her to go her own gait alone; when he is so little acquainted with his children that they think of him as that man who comes here every Sunday, and when he has to consult his address book to see where he lives, it is not because some other woman has stolen his affections away from their legitimate owner.

"He was all Wall Street—Big Business. Sometimes when he would come in from [illegible] atre, or a dance. Always he would say, 'To-morrow, Baby.'"

He still thinks—when he stops to think of her at all—that his wife is the one woman in the world. He theoretically adores his children, and he spends money lavishly on his home, but these are not the real interests of his life. The thing of his passionate preoccupation, that he thinks of by day and dreams of by night, that his every hope and ambition centres around; the thing that makes his pulses thrill, or sends a chill to the marrow of his bones, is Business.

It is the husband's absorption in business that marks the beginning of the parting of the ways of most couples. The man gives his real interest, his real enthusiasm, to his work, and not to his home. He hurries through his breakfast with the paper propped up before him so that he can read the stock market report, and if his wife tries to talk to him he mumbles an incoherent reply that shows he hasn't heard a word she said. As soon as he has gulped his coffee and eggs he joyously rushes for the car and is swallowed up in an alien world from hers.

When he returns at night he is too tired to want to go out with her to any place of amusement, too tired even to talk. He never has time to go off on little jaunts with her, and when he does take his pleasure he wants to take it with other men with whom he can converse on the only topics in which he is interested.

In all the world there is no other creature more wantonly cruel than the husband who is only indifferent to a good wife. It is a terrible thing for a man to pick out a merry, happy, affectionate, warm-hearted girl and win her love and marry her; and then crush her spirit and wreck the happiness that she had a right to expect just by carelessness and neglect.

And all the reward that these women ask is so piteously small. They would be satisfied with so little. They are such humble beggars at the door of affection that they would take with gratitude just the husks of a kiss, just a few crumbs of praise, just the pink lemonade of an occasional outing.

The busy, absorbed husband never dreams he isn't a model husband, because he supports his family, and does nothing for which he could be summoned to the divorce court. And his wife is happy, of course! Why shouldn't she be?

Why should she be?

She has asked for bread and she has been given a stone. She has thought to find love, and she is given indifference. She had expected to be cherished and petted, and she is neglected.

It is the reward she gets for her years of devotion, of faithfulness and loyalty. It is the pay she receives for the nights that she has watched by sick beds, or the sacrifices she endures, for a devotion to the interests and welfare of a master who does not even give her a word of thanks or an affectionate sign that he even notes what she does.

It isn't accident that turns a pretty, high-spirited, gay young girl in the course of a year or two of matrimony into a haggard, depressed, lack-lustre woman. She has eaten of the dead sea fruit of a marriage that has turned to ashes on her lips.

In the foregoing is presented the sentimental side of the plaint of the rich banker's wife. Is it a reasonable picture or is the poet right when he says:

"Nothing at all but common sense
Can ever withstand these woes?"

But this question, "How Much Love Is a Wife Entitled to?" is a great and broad and deep one and cannot be answered by a humorous poet. The subject will be further discussed from new angles next Sunday.

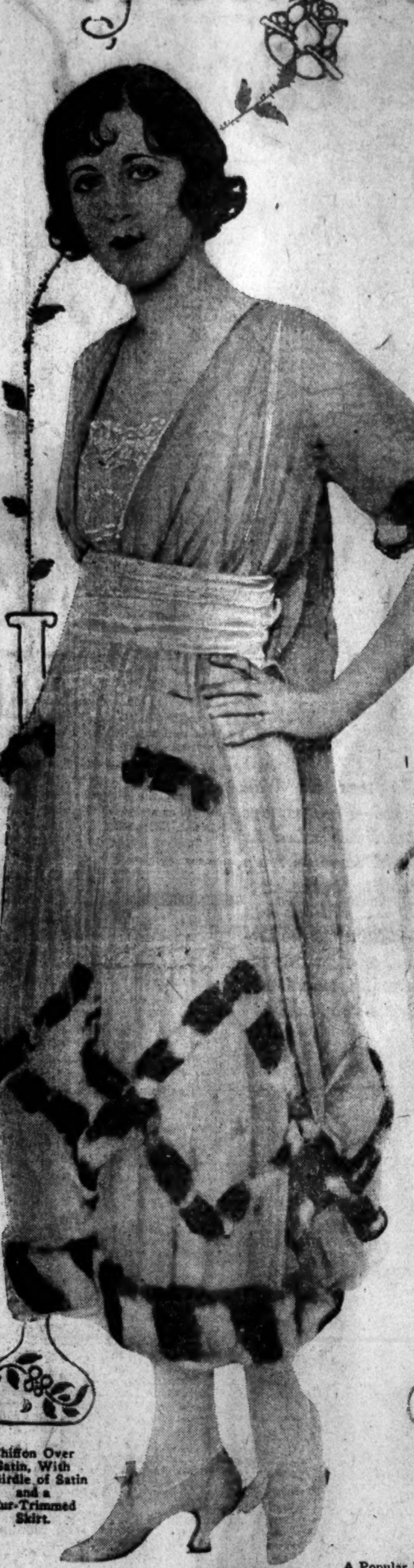
ve O'Clock Frocks

by Lady Duff Gordon

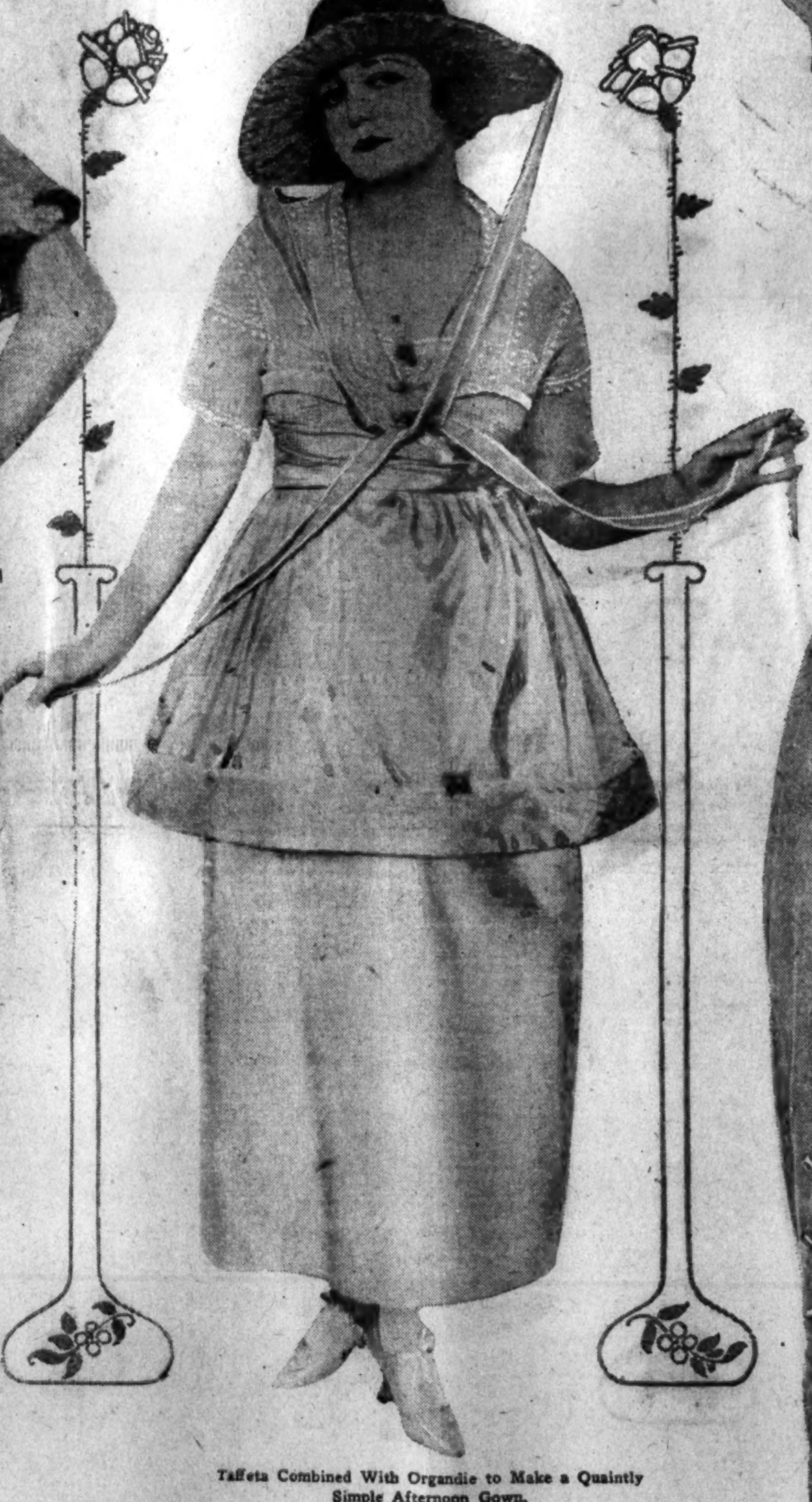
LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

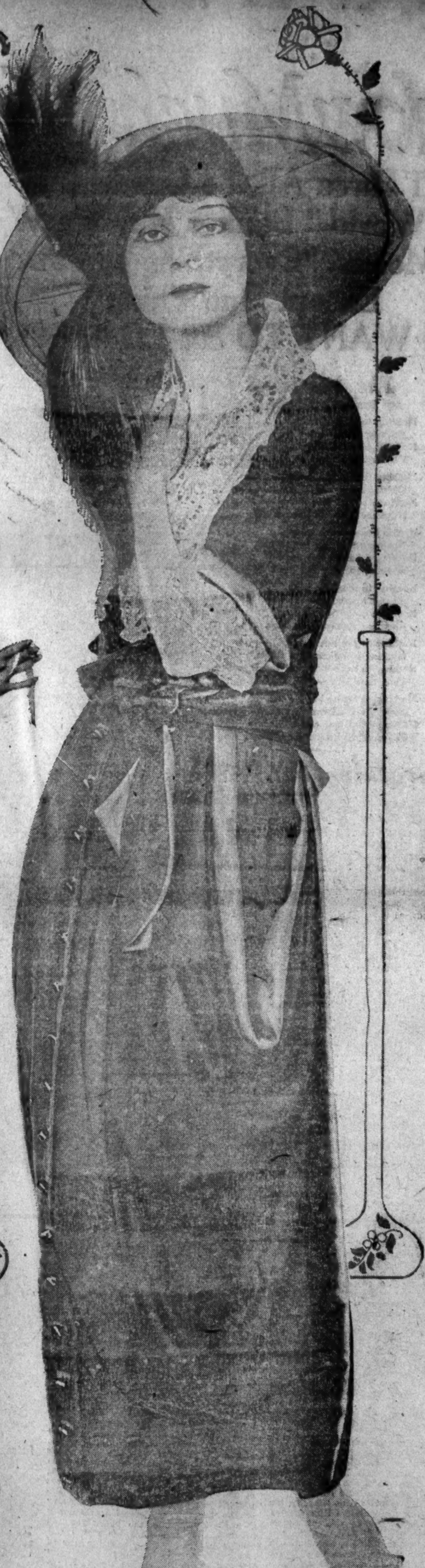
Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.



Chiffon Over Satin, With a Girdle of Satin and a Fur-Trimmed Skirt.



Taffeta Combined With Organdie to Make a Quaintly Simple Afternoon Gown.



A Chic One-Piece Gown, With Wide Crushed Girdle, Faced With Satin of Contrasting Color.

A Popular Lightweight Hat of Horsehair Straw.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

AT five o'clock we are expected to be in dressier mood than at ten that morning. It is expected of us that we wear something of a higher degree of elegance than our simple "morning at home" frock or the severe garb of the street. Yet the splendor for which our friends look to us is less than that which we will manifest at dinner. The afternoon or the five o'clock gown may be termed the middle ground of the day's toilettes.

I show you in the large right hand figure on this page a chic model for an afternoon robe. It is a one-piece gown with a crushed girdle. The sleeves and sparse drapery and the wide girdle are faced with satin of a contrasting color. The buttons are also of satin of a contrasting shade. The wide, fichu like collar and the wide projecting lace ruffle at the elbows are of silk embroidery appliqued on maline lace. The hat is a wide one of tulle with a double tuft of bird of paradise feathers.

The middle figure displays an afternoon gown of taffeta combined with organdie. With this quaintly simple robe is worn a hat of rough straw faced with a shirring of georgette and surrounded by crochetted flowers. Long streamers of double colored ribbon, fastening the hat in front, are a note in harmony with the quaintness of the gown.

The upper left hand gown is done in chiffon over satin. There is a satin girdle. The short sleeves and the edge of the skirt are bound with chinchilla squirrels. Diagonally crossed bands of the fur further adorn the skirt. Smart touches are afforded by the wee bands in front that mark the tops of pockets.

Another evidence of the popularity of the lightweight, air-welcoming horsehair straw is in the afternoon hat shown in the lower left hand of the page. A wide velvet ribbon is drawn through the rolled brim and ends in a large drooping bow on the side.

What Well Dressed Women Wear At Weddings

BY ANNE RITTENHOUSE

We are not prone, as a nation, to take our cue in fashion from an event. France has done this thing for four centuries, but we are apt to follow France without knowing the source of the fashion, or we create from what the engineers call "a point in air."

If things were not so we might have an easier time of it, although it might not be possible on this vast continent to interest people in the reason for the fashion, which is often frivolous and rarely of extreme interest to the masses.

For instance: The introduction of a picturesque costume at the Vanderbilt-Littleton wedding would have been instantly taken up by the milliners and dressmakers abroad and the public become a shareholder at once. As it is no one has introduced either the gown or hat here as an offering of importance.

It was the only wedding in New York during the spring, when a series of important weddings took place, that introduced a strikingly novel costume for the bridesmaids. When Miss Loew was married to Mr. Post, just after the Vanderbilt wedding, she introduced the Cinderella bridal gown, which was not the name given to it, but one that is instantly called up in the mind by the gown itself.

The bridesmaids at the Vanderbilt wedding also introduced a Cinderella skirt of sparking white jewels, but Miss Loew's wedding gown was entirely of jewelled chiffon made in a primitive manner. The white chiffon was closely studded with small pearls and tiny brilliants. It was in keeping with the Babylonian styles which were introduced in Paris last autumn by Callot, and she undoubtedly blazed a new path in bridal costumery.

The hats worn by the Vanderbilt bridesmaids were copies of those worn in the Watteau period. The basques of dull blue and dull pink, bordered with flowers, were also Watteau garments, but the sparkling skirts did not really belong to any period.

STYLE LONG IN FAVOR

The French call the tip-tilted hat a Niniche, and it is a shape that has had a certain following off and on since Watteau painted his fair and frail ladies. It is a flat shape with narrow brim in front and a wider brim turned up at back and the top surrounded by a wreath of small flowers. The hat is tied down with blue ribbons which pass under the huge chignon of curls at the back.

This headdress, produced in the beginning of the spring season with prestige and power, offered a hat and a coiffure that differed from all we have worn for the last few years. Yet so far it has not turned the attention of women from the other styles in millinery that fill the world.

The prophesy is that June will see the hat introduced into general fashion. Surely the hairdressers will be pleased if the coiffure is accepted, for it will permit them to sell unlimited quantities of false hair. Already young women are beginning to wear clusters of curls over the ears instead of that large wad of hair, false and natural, which they pull out from the temples, often in an absurd manner.

The curls are made in groups of three or four and are pinned over the temples and allowed to tumble over the ears. This fashion was introduced in Paris last June and hats were sold by milliners with the curls attached. The American girl finds it much simpler to pin the curls to her own hair, especially as she has adopted this coiffure for the evening.

Every one hopes it will win, for there's more softness in small open curls than in thick padded lumps of hair which have been plastered over the ears by those who prefer style to beauty.

NO ONE HAT WINS

No woman has been unconscious of the fact that every kind of gown had its place in the sun this season.

Fashions are chaotic. No one assumes the leadership; everything that can be devised by the dressmaker, the milliner, the shop and the individual, is thrown on the market and offered to the public.

This fact is more emphasised in hats than in frocks. The world is full of a number of shapes which should make us all happy. Woman can buy a hat to suit her nose, her chin, her eyes and the shape of her head. There is none to gainsay her choice of the turban, an English garden hat, a Gibson sailor. She can wear a mushroom that conceals her head one day and a wide spreading Egyptian hat that shows only her eyes and the back of her head on the next day.

No woman clings to one style unless she is an obstinate individualist. No milliner puts forward decided claims for any one shape as a leader in fashion. Every one wants to sell, and to do this with success each person must be suited, and no one style suits the mass of people.

If one could take a census of hats it is possible that the wide brimmed English garden hat would dominate all others. It is cheap and expensive, trimmed and untrimmed. It is to be found in heaps in the department stores, placed on center counters, and it is to be found mounted on the painted wooden heads of eccentric looking dolls in the salons where the timid fear to enter.

WOMEN TO SUIT STYLE

These hats are not becoming to women who are stout, who are of middle age or who have insufficient height to carry them off. They were designed for the large Englishwoman, with her wonderful skin, her broad shoulders and stately presence, but they can be worn with equal grace by the American youngster, with her eel like body, her slender face and vivacious manner.

The woman who has lines in her face and whose body is of average height and slender will find such hats especially kind and concealing, for they soften the features of the face and shadow its lines.

The constant mistake that the American woman makes when she is of middle age, when her face shows the marks of time, is to insist upon the turban that reveals every unkind defect and allows her eyes to meet the glare of the sun as if she were a fresh young eagle. Yet the turban or the hat that turns away from the brow is the choice of the average middle aged American woman. Nothing can dissuade her from it. She will not shadow her face.

The wide brimmed hat that tips down at each side is in high fashion, yet it is a dangerous shape for the average woman to treat with unconcern.

It is a hat that belongs to youth and the only woman above thirty who can wear it is one who has retained her youth in the shape of her neck and the flatness of her shoulders.

There is a tendency to trim these hats in such a manner that the downward tip at the side is accentuated. Heavy roses are made to droop over the brim and touch the shoulder. Lace veils are gathered to buckles of jade or jet at the side of the crown, with the ends trailing over the top of the arm, pulling down the brim as they pass its edge. Picturesque hats these, and lovely over the right faces, but they are not for the majority.

Even those who adopt them should have the wisdom which teaches them to wear the right sort of gown with the hat. The neck must be bare and there should be transparent fabric over the shoulders or a thin flat fichu of muslin or lace.

Such shapes in straw do not go with an elaborate afternoon gown made of Georgette crepe or satin but they do go with frocks of taffeta, of embroidered batiste, of pastel colored voile.

REVIVAL OF GIBSON SAILOR

There is a strongly individual milliner in New York who insists upon doing the unusual. He likes to revive particles of fashions. When "Florodora" was presented on the New York stage as a revival of importance this milliner came out with the Gibson sailor. Not that the hat was a part of the opera, but it went along as one of the movements of that day.

The Gibson sailor was created by Charles Dana Gibson, the artist, and it remained a dominant part of American fashion for a decade. It was once revived, then suppressed; now it is revived again with prestige back of it.

You can get it at any price at any shop. The hat of other days was trimmed with a band of black ribbon, arranged in a flat bow at the side, but the new hat has a crown band of colored silk jersey and the brim is faced with it.

It is a difficult hat to wear, but it is supposed to be especially attractive in connection with the American face. It is an interesting experiment to try it over the new type of American face, for we have changed since the days of "Florodora" and the Gibson girls. Why? Possibly because the incoming of millions of foreigners since that time has decidedly changed our structure and our characteristics. That is a question for the student, not for the observer.

There is no doubt that this shape of hat, this severe sailor, will be widely taken up by those who wish a simple hat during hot weather, one that does not fade and does not require an elaborate frock in conjunction with it.

It may be used more in the city than in the country for this very reason. It should not be an over popular hat, because it does not suit the majority of faces, but with the extraordinary faculty that our women possess in common with the lighting change artist to assume various faces with various fashions, it may be that the Gibson sailor will suit more heads than it did in the old days.

It is not a cool hat, and the woman who insists upon wearing on her head a covering that gives no weight and does not produce moisture in the hair will avoid the heavy straw sailor. She will search for the thin hats of horsehair and Batavia straw, which is a cheap sister of horsehair, and she will also go back to the thin openwork hats which were once made fashionable by Mrs. Castle when she danced.

WHY LILIES OF THE VALLEY

No observer of hats fails to speculate on the exceeding popularity of fragile white lilies of the valley as an ornament for black hats.

The fashion started up in the beginning of the spring at an exclusive house and a high price was asked for the hat that bore the lilies. In a month's time the fashion found its place on the counters where placards are placed to announce reductions.

This black hat is broad of brim, the straw is slightly rough and there is a facing of white Georgette crepe. The crown is surrounded with a mass of lilies of the valley, which sprout out in all directions and sometimes straggle to the edge of the brim.

Possibly this ornamentation may be right as the leading one of summer. It is not exclusive and yet it is not avoided by the fastidious. It is easy to get and to wear and the warm weather makes one lazy and inclined to go to the easiest path.

Milliners are striving to keep velvet and felt hats out of August fashions. Let us hope they will succeed.

One would like to see an American summer filled with the kind of clothes that suit America, no matter what their source or inspiration.

The velvet hat and fur scarf are foolish accessories to a costume on an August day in America. It is then we get our intense heat. The straw hat is the correct head covering.

It whets the appetite for new things to wait until October for new hats. If the milliners lead the public, and they are making a sincere effort to do this, the attractive and colorful straws will hold their own until the first of October. There are enough of them to give variety to a long summer.

HORSEHAIR WITH STRAW

The introduction of horsehair and Batavia straw was a good stroke. Both fabrics give a chance for the expert milliner to do something out of the common and for the amateur to create excellent hats at home.

There are young women of slight income who have found their way to two dollar hats which they wear to any smart function to which they are invited and hold up their heads with the best.

At a wholesale place they get a yard of Batavia straw or horsehair, buy a 50 cent shape at the same place and make the hat at home. They wind the soft glistening fabric into colorful turbans. They do not attempt a hat with a brim. They do not trim the turban, except with a cockade at the side or a metal ribbon that runs in and out of the folds above the face.

Such are the ways of economy. They must be impressed upon the public if we are to hold our heads above the current and not drown.

In other days women knew that straw in rough meshes was too hard a fabric to wear directly above the brow and eyes, so they lined the brim with a soft material. They knew the trick of giving the eyes a slight shadow to intensify their value and which produced a more mellow look than nature had given them. The fashion lapsed; today it is revived.

This summer season finds various shapes of hats with brims that are lined with Georgette crepe or silk jersey. White, Chinese blue, black, stone gray and blush pink are the chosen colors. The individualist seek out the new cactus green which is offered by France for the summer and a jonquil yellow that runs along pleasingly with summer days.

◆

These Dangerous Days

Chug-Chug! Br-r! br-r-r! Honk! Honk! Gil'igillug-gilligillug!

The pedestrian paused at the intersection of two busy cross streets.

He looked about. A motor-car was rushing at him from one direction, a motor-cycle from another, a steam truck was coming from behind, and a taxicab was speedily approaching.

Zip-Zip! Zing-glug!

He looked up, and saw directly above him an air-ship in rapid descent.

There was but one chance. He was standing upon a manhole cover. Quickly seizing it, he lifted the lid and jumped into the hole just in time to be run over by an underground train.—*London Tit-Bits.*

◆

Army Stuff

"Were you happy when you started for France?"

"Happy? We were in transports."—*Columbia Jester.*

◆

Galloping Dominoes

Sam—"Ah done heard dat dey fine' Columbus's bones."

Ezra—"Lawd! Ah never knew dat he wuz a gamblin' man."—"*Columbia Jester.*

◆

Hopeless Addict

"Have you never thought of retiring from politics?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "but always with a shudder."—*Washington Star.*

When It's No Use Pretending

THE PRACTICAL WOMAN AND THE DESERT ISLAND

THE gayest of us have our moments of hollow depression. Sooner or later we all have to give up pretending, even to ourselves, and relapse into unhappy candour.

At no time, if one is a woman, does one feel more acutely miserable than when one faces one's mirror in a clear cold light and marks the first signs of the "going off" of one's charms. I know a very charming and sophisticated woman whose nightmare is that she may one day find herself in the situation beloved by novelists—that is, alone or nearly alone on a desert island. "Just fancy," she wails, "having no comb or looking glass or hairpins and, worst of all, no tammalite. Because, do you realise, that I should actually be grey?" To see her soft brown hair one would suspect her of perverting the truth. But she frankly assures her friends that her hair would be nothing without an occasional timely application of a tonic made of bay rum and pure tammalite. "It brings back all the colour," she affirms, "besides making one's hair beautifully healthy. Why, I was in despair a year or two ago, because my hair was growing grey in streaks. But since I discovered tammalite I haven't the slightest difficulty in keeping my hair its normal shade."

And what a difference beautiful hair makes to any woman! It excuses plainness, it enhances beauty. What man pictures the woman of his dreams with anything but soft, abundant hair? From Rapunzel to Mélissande, there is something romantic about lovely locks. It is deplorable now-a-days to see naturally beautiful hair ruined by neglect, curling irons, harmful shampoos and the like. Many girls, otherwise careful of their good looks, think nothing of going to bed without brushing their hair. Without constant brushing the hair can never attain to that glossy "sheeny" look that is so delightful. A good brushing for fifteen minutes night and morning should be included in the discipline of every woman, plain and pretty. A stiffish brush should be used, and it should be always scrupulously clean.

It is not good enough to use just any shampoo when washing the hair. Care should be taken to find the very best one, and then to keep to it. A really excellent idea is to use only stallax granules which are obtainable at all good chemists. A teaspoonful of stallax is sufficient for each shampoo, so a ¼ lb. package will last for a long time.

This very simple shampoo gives splendid results. The delicious foaming lather it makes not only cleanses the hair thoroughly but brings out every atom of its latent color and brightness. The hair dries quickly, and though beautifully soft, it is quite manageable.

When the scalp is inclined to be dry, and the hair brittle, it is a good plan to massage it with olive oil before giving it a stallax shampoo.

There are few things which increase one's self-respect so much as the possession of lovely hair. It is a perpetual joy to oneself and others, and with a little care, one can defy hairpin-scattering winds and even trying, if romantic, situations on an uninhabited island.

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New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

Dr. WILEY on TEETH and HEALTH

By Harvey W. Wiley, M.D.

The Famous Authority on Pure Food, Sanitation and Health.

LACK of care of the mouth and its appendages is prejudicial to health in several ways. In the first place a decaying tooth is always a menace, and especially when the decaying process reaches below the gums. Ulcerations, pyorrhoea or Riggs' disease, and other infections of the root of the tooth are difficult of access and treatment, and for this reason are always to be regarded as a dangerous condition.

Aside from the pain and suffering which these diseases of the teeth produce, we must not forget the possibility of direct infection. So-called blood poisoning and death have been frequent results of diseased teeth. Some of the inflammatory rheumatism is believed to be caused by the infection of pyorrhoea, and in general the health is injured in proportion as the teeth are affected.

Inflammation of the lining membranes and muscular fibers of the heart, chronic enlargements of the joints, that dreadful oncreeping disease which gradually renders its victim entirely helpless—acute and chronic inflammation of the kidneys, tonsillitis, exophthalmic goiter, that terrible affliction which causes the bulging of the eyes, and even diabetes have all been traced directly to diseased teeth. In the second place, defective teeth are a threat to health by reason of impairment of mastication, and consequently of digestion.

There is no difference of opinion concerning the value of good teeth properly used in the preparation of food for the digestive processes. While the vigorous stomach may attack particles of food of considerable size and resistance, the process of digestion is naturally retarded in proportion to the magnitude and firmness of the unground particles.

In addition to this, the admixture of healthy saliva to the food during the process of mastication is of no little consequence, especially in the digestion of starch.

Thus, defective teeth not only injure by reason of imperfect mastication, but likewise by reason of failure properly to incorporate the saliva with the finely divided particles of the food while it is still in the mouth.

IS it true that nuts are more nutritious than meat? What is their relative food value? —E. S.

Again bald, isolated facts are apt to be misleading, although technically true in themselves. It is true that nuts contain a larger percentage of protein than meat, due largely to the fact that nuts are a more concentrated food, containing much less water than meat. Peanuts, for instance have thirty per cent of protein and forty-three per cent of fat, while round steak has only twenty per cent of protein and thirteen per cent of fat. The fifty to seventy per cent of water in meats as compared with three to five per cent in nuts has a decided bearing on their relative nutritive values. When we pass to relative expense, the nuts have a great advantage: ten cents' worth of peanuts will give you five times as much protein and six times as much energy or fuel for the body as the same amount expended for porterhouse steak. Usually the mistake is made of eating too much of a concentrated food like nuts, just because it represents so small a relative bulk.

THE once favored benzoate of sodium is now getting very scarce. What are we going to do about a substitute?—O. S. T.

When the United States Government, contrary to the law, justice, ethics and human rights, issued an illegal indulgence to manufacturers of foods to preserve them with benzoate of soda, it put the wheels of food reform back for half a century. Since benzoate of soda is made chiefly in Germany, the war has placed an embargo upon its importation and skyrocketed the prices, practically driving it out of the few remaining places where it still had a vogue. There is no preservative tolerated by the Pure Food law which can take its place. No, I forget: there is another poison which Uncle Sam tolerates, the fumes of burning sulphur. You may saturate your goods with this poisonous and stifling substance without let or hindrance, but you must "watch out" or some State "goblin'll git you."

PHOTO © BY CLINEDINST, WASH., D.C.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

MY baby boy is in his second year, and is a healthy normal child. My physician does not approve of pasteurized milk for him, but because local dairy conditions are so bad, I am afraid to give him the milk raw. I have been heating the milk to the temperature of 160 degrees for half an hour. Do you think this will be sufficient precaution against all disease germs? —R. R. S.

I agree with your physician that pure, raw milk is better for a baby that pasteurized milk, though there is no little difference of opinion among experts. My own baby gets milk direct from my own farm, unpasteurized. I do think, however, that if there is any doubt as to the health of the cows, or the sanitary conditions under which the milk is produced and handled, pasteurization is the less threatening of the two dangers and should be adopted. If your child is healthy and your local milk supply is dubious, I should certainly not advise you to make any change. It is held that keeping milk at 145 to 155 degrees for twenty minutes will kill all disease germs. Many experts believe that long heating or higher temperature affects the milk unfavorably. Under your conditions, especially during the hot weather, pasteurization would seem to be the safer course, but I should make every effort to obtain milk from a tuberculin tested cow, so handled that it could be safely fed without such treatment.

I AM sending you a small sample of some whole-wheat flour which was marked "imitation" on the package. Will you tell me what it contains? —MRS. R. D. M.

This material contains nothing but wheat products and is not injurious in any way. The imitation of the true whole wheat (made by grinding the wheat-berry in toto, adding nothing and taking nothing away) consists in mixing together in approximately natural proportions a low grade flour and bran, and gives a product from which some of the high-grade flour has been removed. Such a mixture is nutritious, containing a goodly amount of mineral ingredients and protein, but it is not so high-grade nor so well-balanced a product as the true whole wheat, nor is it worth as much money. For these reasons, it should be plainly labeled so as to compete fairly with the other grades.

WOULD you recommend green soap for shampooing the hair?—M. A. S.

Green soap, its composition and the method of making are described in the United States Pharmacopia as sapo mollis, soft soap. If properly made, so that the alkali is neutralized, I do not think that you could have a better product for shampooing. The fanciful shampoos, with a little antiseptic, perfume or other material added, may be harmless, convenient and pleasant to use, but they have no special efficacy and are nearly always more expensive than their composition and merits warrant.

I HAVE heard it said repeatedly that the shredded wheat people use large quantities of peanut shells; in fact, a friend of mine saw a derailed car of peanut shells billed to the factory! It is also rumored that they extract the malt from the wheat before it is to be used in the biscuits and sell it to the wholesale brewing establishments.—SALLIE C.

Nothing could be more absurd than such a rumor. These biscuits have been repeatedly examined, and the protein and ash figures obtained show them to be a true whole wheat, which would not be the case if anything had been added or taken away. Wheat does not contain malt as a natural constituent; grains are malted by being sprouted under controlled conditions, which changes the starches into sugar. Under our present State and Federal food inspection, it would be quite impossible for a nationally-sold cereal product to palm off peanut shells as wheat on the populace. The evidence in regard to the derailed car is a bit inconclusive! I do not know where it was going, but I do know that it was not going into shredded-wheat biscuit.

This is the Law

By A Member of the New York Bar

MY brother, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., died recently leaving a widow. He had no children and left no will. What share of the estate does the widow get? Also please say where the Orphan's Court in New York is.

J. E. P.

Assuming that your parents are dead, the estate would go as follows: If the personal property amounts to not more than $4,000 the widow takes it all. If more than $4,000 she takes one-half and $2,000 of the balance; the residue going to the brothers and sisters equally. The real property would go to the brothers and sisters, and to the descendants of those dead, subject to the widow's dower, which consists of a life estate in one-third of the real estate. The Orphan's Court is known as the Surrogate's Court in Kings County, and the address is Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAY a wife under any circumstances open and close her husband's letters without his knowledge or authority?

CONSTANT READER.

No. The Federal statutes forbid interference with mail matter "before it has been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence or to pry into the business or secrets of another." A fine of not more than $2,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, is provided. It is also an offense against State laws in some jurisdictions.

HOW can I force the executrix of an estate to give an accounting? I am a beneficiary under this estate and understand the property, real and personal, has been disposed of, and it is now three years since the will was probated. I have an attorney in the matter, but he does not seem fit to give me the desired information.—MRS. B. A. M.

You are entitled to an accounting and might instruct your attorney to commence proceedings. If he refuses, you may retain another lawyer to take charge of the matter.

MY maternal grandfather was left a sum of money by his brother in 1880, but before the estate could be settled some money had to be set aside as a dowry for his wife, who had run away some years before. She has never claimed the money. Is it possible for my sister, brother and me to collect it? G. B. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is impossible to answer this question without knowing the exact conditions under which the money was set aside for the run-away wife, and what evidence is available as to her present whereabouts or possible death.

I WAS married eleven years ago. I lived with my husband only six months and have had him in court for desertion and non-support. I would like a divorce?—E. McL., N. Y.

Desertion and non-support entitle you to a limited divorce in New York State, but it would not enable you to re-marry. You cannot obtain an absolute divorce in New York State for such a cause. In a number of other States, however, you might if you first established a bona fide residence there.

What's Correct To Do, Say and Wear

By Mrs. Cholly Knickerbocker

I EXPECT to ask the woman I love to marry me, very shortly. I think she knows how I feel about her, but as yet, only an unspoken understanding exists between us. I don't want to make a fool of myself, but I should like to know what you would consider the best way to approach the subject and just what I should say.—HENRY B.

This is something no one in the world can tell you, as you, alone, must be your own arbiter of good taste in a matter so extremely personal. The method of proposing must be your own, or else it will not be sincere. Just find some simple, direct words that express what you mean and ask her frankly for your answer. If she really loves you the manner of your asking will not matter the least in the world. If she does not care for you, the sooner you find it out and forget her, the better it will be for you. But remember that the way you go about it will be a distinct revelation of your character. And since it involves one of the deeper things of life, be sure you are making no mistake when you treat the subject with earnest reverence and respect. A flippant proposal is not a thing that either of you would care to treasure up in your storehouse of memories.

MY little boy hates his teacher and is always coming home with some tale of woe. What shall I do with him?—MRS. ROY D.

The boy is probably unduly sensitive, but you should begin to discourage his fault-finding just as soon as you can. Tales of the teacher or of schoolmates should never be permitted. Let him know that you sympathize with him, if he feels that the teacher is unjust, but, nevertheless, try to encourage him to bring home pleasant accounts of school happenings. He should be told that grumbling and disagreeable things should be kept to himself as far as possible. Otherwise the training he may receive in school will not give him the needed discipline he must have to help him in his later life.

IN going back and forth to business every day I meet a man I know only slightly now, although at one time we were very good friends. It is decidedly irksome both for him and for myself that we must go through the formality of exchanging salutations every time we meet, without either caring in the least if we ever see the other again. Would it be permissible if I forgot to bow sometimes, or happened to be absorbed in something else when he was passing?—DORIS L.

It would be most rude of you to avoid speaking for a reason of this sort. Courtesy requires that you acknowledge his salutations and that you return them graciously. If your feelings have changed you cannot, of course, greet each other with the earlier manner of cordiality and pleasure, but you should not attempt to widen the breach any further than it is already. Who knows but that by your uniform courtesy and consideration a measure of the old regard might be revived, or, if that is not desired, at least a feeling of profound respect for you will be aroused? It isn't always easy to do the right thing, but it is necessary that you make the effort, if you expect or care for the good opinion of those around you.

SHALL I address my wedding invitations to both "Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Jones" in sending a card to a married couple?—A. P.

That is the old custom, but the newer way is to address the envelope on the outside to "Mrs. W. M. Jones," enclosing within this a second envelope addressed to "Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Jones." This is done because it is now customary to consider the lady of the house as the head of the family in all social affairs, just as her husband is head of the business.

Why Many Stenographers Don't Get Larger Salaries

"ONCE a stenographer always a stenographer" might almost be considered as an established maxim in the world of business, for the exceptions are so few as to be well nigh negligible.

What are the reasons for this? The fundamental ones are a lack of ambition; a lack of ability to recognize and grasp opportunities, and a narrow view of the duties and possibilities of the work, which precludes that interest in business matters of a more general character which is essential for promotion.

The average clerk knows that unless he takes an interest in affairs outside his own immediate sphere of duty he is doomed to remain in a post of obscurity. He knows that only by increasing, through his own individual efforts, his value to his employer, can he expect to advance gradually to more responsible and more remunerative duties.

With the stenographer it is otherwise. He thinks only—or mainly—of his mechanical dexterity; his speed and accuracy as a phonetic writer and as an operator of the typewriter. Naturally his usefulness is circumscribed by his self-imposed limitations. He usually regards his work as an ultimate achievement rather than as a means or a stepping-stone to advancement.

When he can take dictation rapidly and transcribe it neatly, correctly and speedily, he thinks he has reached the acme of perfection in his vocation and the high mark of usefulness and value to his employer.

It has been said, and truly, that "exceptions prove the rule." When, therefore, we see a stenographer advance to the position of confidential secretary, from that to an officer of the company, and from that again to the presidency of a concern of national prominence, we can do no better than to analyze the factors that went to build up his success.

In the first place, as a stenographer he studied his employer's methods and mental processes, so that he could ultimately relieve him of the task of dictating letters in full, a mere outline being sufficient for him to amplify into a letter embodying the salient points in the style and form desired.

Next, he acquainted himself with general matters of routine, so that his employer did not have to seek detailed information from various sources throughout the offices.

Finally, he obtained such a grasp of detail that he was able to relieve his employer altogether of a great amount of time-absorbing work which could be handled just as well by the stenographer himself, if he were armed with the necessary information and actuated by a proper sense of responsibility.

These are the qualities which spell SUCCESS in business life. No employer can fail to appreciate the employe who is spurred on by a restless ambition to make himself more and more useful and valuable.

The stenographer who wants to succeed, to earn more money, to rise to a more important position, cannot lay too much stress on the importance of general business training. Such training can be acquired only by adhering to one line of business and making that one line a series of unremitting study.

This brings us to another serious drawback to which so many stenographers owe their failure of advancing beyond the narrow boundaries of their mechanical duties. As an astute business man, who is prominently identified with a large New York corporation, tersely put it:

"How can a stenographer, or any other clerical assistant, expect a house to advance him when he concerns himself more with an immediate salary increase of a few paltry dollars than with a permanent enhancement of his own value by sticking to and studying our business until he is in a position to demand higher pay instead of begging it?

"Our firm employs twenty or more stenographers, but it is only rarely that one stays with us long enough to learn something of our particular line of business. Another job offers a dollar or two more a week and off he goes, often into a different line of business altogether, where his sole value necessarily consists in his ability as a stenographer and typewriter."

This roving spirit is the reason why many lack advancement beyond certain narrow limits. The old saying that "a rolling stone gathers no moss" may be trite, but it is emphatically true in this case.

When a stenographer graduates from a business college he, or she, has, at best, acquired the mechanical ability to write shorthand and to operate a typewriter. This ability, coupled with such general education as he possesses, constitutes his entire stock in trade, and armed with this he sets out to make a living.

He begins in, let us say, a dry goods house at ten dollars a week. After a year or so, when he has only just begun to understand the technical demands of the trade—and the trade's peculiar vocabulary—he goes to work for a grocery concern, because he is offered two dollars more a week.

Change follows change, and, although there may be some sort of advancement, as measured by the difference between ten and twelve dollars, or between fifteen and eighteen dollars, he is and remains, irrespective of salary, neither more nor less than a mediocre stenographer. On the other hand, had he availed himself in the first place of the facilities afforded him to study a certain line of business, he would have opened to himself an avenue for promotion limited only by his own ability and ambition.

From a stenographer's desk to that of a correspondent the path of promotion would be easy; and from the latter to salesman, buyer, manager, would be steps within reach of an earnest, hard-working young man.

A stenographer really has, in most cases, opportunities which the average clerk lacks. As a rule he is more closely under the eye of the head of the concern, or of some responsible officer, so that any special merit on his part is less liable to fail of recognition. His position places him on an intimate footing with his employer and gives him access to information which he could turn to good account if he took a proper degree of interest in the business.

The importance of specialization in modern business conditions has been brought home to nearly all classes of breadwinners, and it is high time stenographers appreciated the fact. Their particular line of work gives them a certain value, which may fluctuate somewhat, according to individual ability, but which must of necessity set its own limits if not reinforced by that wider knowledge of business matters in general without which no one may expect to advance to positions of responsibility and to larger salaries.

In a certain large publishing house a score of stenographers are constantly busy transcribing manuscripts. From their hands the typewritten sheets go to an editor, who corrects them for style, grammar, punctuation, etc., before they are ready for the printer. Only one out of the twenty, in the course of many years, took enough interest in his work to look it over after the editor had passed it. He saw what was required, corrected the original copy as he went along, and habitually turned in such clean manuscripts that now he holds an editorial position.

Such a case is an index finger pointing out the road to success for many stenographers who are now complaining because their weekly pay envelopes do not contain more money.

Why Many Men Remain "Out of a Job"

A LARGE number of men find it hard to secure satisfactory employment because they haven't the slightest idea of what they are fitted for.

A man looking for a job is a salesman. He has something to sell—his services. Obviously the very first essential of good salesmanship is a knowledge of the merchandise to be sold.

If a salesman called upon a buyer and when asked what he had to sell replied "I don't know," his interview would come to an end right there. Equally brief would be the career of a salesman who, in response to a similar question, declared: "I sell everything."

According to Walter L. Sears, superintendent of New York City's Public Employment Bureau, however, the average job seeker is precisely a salesman of that character. He has services to sell, but he doesn't know what they are, and, as often as not, he believes he has what he hasn't.

Within the past year over 80,000 individuals have filed applications for positions with the bureau. A large number of them have sought personal interviews with Mr. Sears. The results of those interviews reveal that the "man who wants a job" is a very singular sort of salesman.

"My first question to an applicant," said Mr. Sears, "is usually 'What can you do?' The almost invariable answer is, 'I can do anything!'"

"The following dialogue then usually ensues:

"'You mean you can do everything?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Well, for instance, can you run a locomotive?'

"'No, sir, I can't do that.'

"'Can you translate Arabic?'

"'No, sir, I can't do that.'

"'Can you tune a piano?'

"'No, sir, I can't do that.'

"'Can you operate a linotype machine?'

"'No, sir, I cant do that.'"

"'Well, then, you see there are one or two things you can't do, aren't there?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Now, then, what kind of a job do you think you would like?'

"'Well, I'd like to be a messenger in a bank, or something like that.'

"'And how much do you think you ought to get a week?'

"'Not less than $15. I can't get along with less than that.'

"After a few more questions, it becomes apparent that the only thing this 'service salesman' has to sell is the simplest kind of manual labor.

"If, however, a man is fitted for more than mere porter work, he is in a position to command higher wages, but the very first thing for him to do is to find out exactly in what respect he is better equipped than his competitors who are also trying to sell their services.

"The average 'man-out-of-a-job' fixes his price before he knows what wares he has to sell. He can no more expect success than a salesman who goes around crying: 'I've got something to sell, I don't know what it is, but I want $10 for it!'"

ERMAN TAX ON WEALTH RUINS HERR STINNES

hest Citizen Rolled Up 970,000,000 Marks During The War

KEEPS ONLY 200,000

t Government Would Have To Run His Mines, Ships And Factories

erlin, June 12.—Hugo Stinnes of elheim-on-the-Ruhr is today Germy's richest citizen, if revelations Hans Ganzes in the Weltbuehne to be trusted. Before the war au Bertha Krupp was the richest rson in Germany and paid taxes possessions worth nearly 300,-0,000 gold marks. Herr Stin-s's fortune at that time was imated at about 30,000,000 rks, which, according to comtent judges, increased during war and the revolution to re than a billion marks.

Herr Stinnes has the controlling wer in many varied branches of lustry. He shares control of e iron and coal industry with friend, August Thyssen, and few others. He has sole con-l of almost the entire inland vigation of Germany and inences what is left of Germany's e-time maritime navigation by large number of shares.

Stinnes purchased sixty German wspapers and several paper ctories recently. Not long ago was about to furnish a large n of money for a news agency th which to compete with the ficial Wolff Bureau and to form nnections especially with merica, when, at the last minute, found that the promoters bend this enterprise were rabid partacans, whereupon he dropped e proposition.

There is much speculation here garding how the new Erzberger x laws will work in Herr Stines's case. According to one of ese laws no man may keep more an 200,000 marks at most of y fortune made since the beginng of the war, everything above at sum to revert to the State in e form that this particular tax escribes.

Herr Stinnes would, therefore, ave to pay the Federal tax llector more than 970,000,000 arks. Probably he will point to s iron and coal mines, his newsapers, ships and factories and ay: "There are my war profits; ke them if you must." Then Government would have to n these establishments, because o buyer will be forthcoming for e simple reason that the Govrnment would immediately take way any amount above 200,000 arks, as provided in this law.

Herr Stinnes, with his immense ealth, undoubtedly was a factor aiding the German People's arty in electing members of the eichstag on June 6. This party, hich was formerly the National iberal Party, undoubtedly reeived large cash contributions rom him to aid in its pre-election ampaign. While it quietly enounced the monarchy, this arty openly espoused candidates avorable to the old regime.

The Erzberger tax laws may ook well on paper, but it is radually dawning even on the "reddest" Socialists that the utting of them into practice is ell nigh impossible. Anyway, Herr Stinnes is on the safe side, or it is alleged that he invested many millions of marks in olland and other neutral couns.

It Works Both Ways

Be happy and you will be good.—*Albany Journal.*

Correct

"What animal makes the nearest approach to man?" asked the teacher.

"The cootie," replied the red headed boy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Time For Care

"Wimmin voters this year."

"Yes, and these short skirts make a lot of wimmen look like little irls."

"That's right. You gotta be careful who you try to pat on the head." —*Kansas City Journal.*

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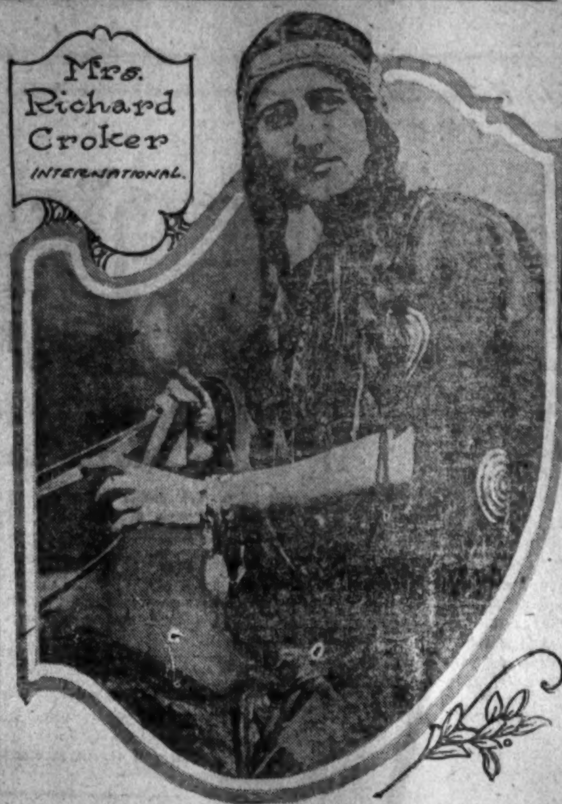
New Photograph Of Mrs. Richard Croker In Indian Costume



This striking photograph of Mrs. Richard Croker, formerly Miss Buela Edmundson, a Cherokee Indian princess, whom the aged ex-political chieftain married in 1914, shows her in Indian costume.

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France Wants Gold Of Soviets Seized

Will Ask Britain To Hold Up All Shipments Of The Metal Sent For Trade

BY EDWIN L. JAMES

Paris, June 10.—The French Government, acting in the name of French holders of Russian bonds, is about to serve upon the British Government a formal request for the sequestration of all gold which has been or may be shipped by the Soviets to London, and a request for formal assurance by the British Government that this gold will not be paid over in any commercial transactions between British subjects and Russia.

This step follows similar representations made to Sweden after shipments of Russian gold to Stockholm. It is understood that a favorable reply has been received from Stockholm, and that the Swedish Government will seize all Russian gold shipped to Sweden to assure its not being spent by the Bolshevist authorities. The French Government intends to take similar steps toward the Government of any country to which Russian gold may be sent.

The news that the Swedish Government took a favorable attitude towards the French demand has created great satisfaction in Paris. It is argued that Britain, an ally, will not refuse the friendly action which neutral Sweden appears about to take.

The French have been very consistent in their belief that Krassin was only bluffing in his promises of Russian goods and materials in exchange for importations, and they are quite confident their success in holding up payments of Russian gold would halt any favorable results the Soviets might get out of Krassin's London mission. In other words, they believe that if it is assured that Krassin will not be able to make gold payments no one is going to supply the Soviets with locomotives and other railroad material which the French think it most unwise to hand over to the Soviet Government they believe to be on its last legs.

The French Foreign Office quite frankly believes that the Krassin mission has reached the turning points and that the Soviet envoy will achieve nothing.

The French take credit for blocking allied recognition of the Soviets, and they will be entirely happy to take credit for blocking commercial dealings with them. They wish to leave the Soviets to stew in their juice, and to all arguments that it is humanitarian to open commerce with the needy Russians they reply that to do so would on the contrary be unhumanitarian in as much as by aiding the Soviets the Bolshevist bonds upon the Russian people would be made stronger.

They say also that the utter failure of the Soviets to accomplish anything after such an opportunity would serve to show the Russian people that Lenin and Trotsky can never lead them to better days.

French Bank Stirs German Financiers

Berlin Fears Capital May Be Smuggled Away

Berlin, June 12.—The purchase by the Banque du Rhin of the Russian-German Bank for Commerce and Industry, a Berlin institution, has caused a complaint here that the French bank is facilitating the smuggling of capital from Germany. It is assumed that the Russian-German Bank will be converted into a branch of the French bank.

The *Tageblatt* declares that the time will come when the German Government will have put a halt on this bank's activities. It charges that it opened a branch in Frankfort during the French occupation of that city and another branch in Cologne, in both instances violating the order of the High Commissioner at Coblenz refusing permission to open branches in the occupied region unless such permission had been granted before March 10.

The Russian-German Bank was founded last year with a capital of 300,000 marks to finance German-Russian trade. An application to increase its capital stock to 5,000,000 marks was refused by the Government.

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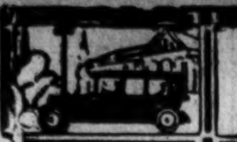

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1920

AUTOMOTIVE LINES CO-OPERATE TO GET BIG FOREIGN TRADE

One Corporation Handles Foreign Business For Thirty-Five U. S. Concerns

Co-operation, co-ordination and the elimination of the unnecessary are receiving more attention in these postbellum days than ever before in the history of business. The fact is brought home in the visit of John R. Duggan, sales engineer of the Automotive Products Corporation, the main office of which is in the Woolworth Building in New York, to Honolulu on his way to China. His company represents 35 North American manufacturers in foreign markets and Honolulu is to be considered as a "foreign market" with as much effort devoted to securing and holding its trade as is to be given to foreign markets in the concerted efforts to gather and keep the foreign trade.

Mr. Duggan has stopped at Honolulu to establish a selling agency for the concerns his company represents and from here is proceeding on to China, Japan, Java, India and Australia. In a nut-shell the purpose of the corporation is to eliminate unnecessary middle men in the handling of the goods of the firms it represents. With the effort being extended to secure foreign trade and the catering done for it Hawaii will, for the once, not mind being classed as "foreign territory."

Speaking of the purpose and the plans of the corporation he represents Mr. Duggan said:

"During the recent great conflict America was called upon to throw open her wonderful mineral and manufacturing resources for the purpose of maintaining her allies in armaments, machinery and automotive products in order to secure victory.

MUST RETAIN ADVANTAGE

"The result was the world received an 'eye opener' as to the superior workmanship and efficient performance of American products. The conditions that led to the abnormal export of American products during the war were exceptional, being due in some cases to the inability of its Allies to supply their former world markets.

"Now that peace conditions are restored, it is natural to expect that the European nations will make strong efforts to make up for lost time and regain their place. Therefore, it is up to America, confident in the superiority of her products, to put forward efficient effort to keep the first place which she has gained.

"In pursuit of this aim in the automobile world, there has been developed a unique selling organisation—The Automotive Products Corporation of New York—whose aim and purpose is to bring American factories directly into touch with distributors in the foreign fields, and eliminate the unnecessary middle man who usually assumes the guise of a New York Commission House.

FACTORY PRICES

"In very fact, our corporation conducts the export departments of the various factories represented: quotes strictly factory prices; the A. P. C. sends out engineers to act as direct factory representatives. In addition, the A. P. C. attends to the forwarding and shipping of all its products without making the foreign buyer pay any 'fancy frills' in the way of extra or overriding commissions.

"So successful has been this scheme of organisation that there has been formed in Great Britain a corporation, known as the British Motor Trading Corporation to pursue the identical tactics of the Automotive Products Corporation."

Stretched Tire Not To Be Pumped Tight

After a casing has been long in use stretching sometimes results, so that it takes longer to inflate it. A stretched tire should not be pumped too tight, and incidentally it is better to fit such tires with an inner lining, as this will add many miles to their useful life.

Essex Car Fills Field All Its Own

Takes Position Never Occupied Until It Made Its Appearance, Dealers Explain

The Esser car, fills a hitherto unoccupied field in motor manufacture according to Messrs. Dodge and Seymour local distributors.

"The automobile," they say, "has been developed in two general channels. The first leads in the direction of dignity, silence, refinemant and smooth operation. The other emphasises economy of gasoline, tires, initial cost and depreciation. The cars that have been successful along the latter line have sacrificed comfort, appearance, longevity or some other of the elements that are essential to the real motor car.

"Between these two there is a great field that had not been occupied by any car. It is this field which the Essex fills. Let us see how the engineers analysed that want and how they have built to to meet it.

SOME REQUIREMENTS

"A car which exclusively meets such requirements must be one in which one can sit comfortably. The backs of the seats must reach the shoulder. The sides must conceal the knees and the cushions must be real seats and not mere ledges.

"Such a car must be built at just the right height from the ground, so that one can feel safe when riding in it. No iota of comfort should be sacrificed to obtain appearance. Beauty should come from the inherent qualities of fitness of line and contour and of work correctly done.

"There must be power for hills and acceleration. The motor should start and run easily on heavy fuel and should possess smooth flexibility of operation. The frame must be so rigid that hard service can never shake the car to pieces. There must be no waste space, no surplus material, no useless weight, nothing for mere show.

"Such was the guiding influence in the design of the Essex.

IS ECONOMICAL

"Miles per gallon and miles per hour are two of its large advantages. The motor develops in excess of 50 h. p., has hour cylinders, is simple in design, light in weight and short in length. The pistons are made very light. The connecting rods very long The crank shaft very heavy, stiff and scientifically counterbalanced. Operation is smooth and economical as to gasoline consumption. The small dimensions yield extraordinary horsepower because of the unique design of the combustion chamber and gas passages.

"The exhaust valves and passages are located at the side of the motor and are cooled by the inrushing cold water. The manifold carrying carburetor is bolted directly to the head and the inward passages are given a donward slope from the carburetor through the valves. Perfect conditions for starting are assured since the raw gasoline flowing from a choked carburetor must prime every cylinder in the most effective way.

GRAVITY FLOW

"The combination of gravity flow of the mixture and the hot manifold insures prefect distribution and complete combustion of fuel. Every drop of gasoline is atomised and burned. The motor has a detachable head, which allows complete machining of the combustion chambers and easy access to the valves and pistons. The spark plugs are fanned by the cool inlet gases. Thus they are kept cool and clean. The valve rocker arms oscillate on roller bearings. Every moving part is enclosed. The crank and transmission cases are of aluminum.

The Essex is so sturdily built that it rides over the roughest roads with the smoothness of a car of much greater weight. Here low first cost obtains, for the first time, in a car with the comfort and safety that has only been obtainable in heavy cars that cost almost twice as much, and a great deal more to maintain and operate.

BOOKLET TELLS OF CAR IN WAR

Cadillac Company Issues An Attractive And Descriptive Motor Publication

Everyone affiliated in any way with the motor car industry may well be proud of the great record made by the petrol driven vehicle during the World War.

Of the several motor cars which were designated as the official automobiles for the different Allied armies, none emerged with greater credit than the famous Cadillac, the official car of the United States Army.

Cadillac achievements in the field, as well as the accomplishments in war of the factory at home are strikingly told in a handsomely bound and illustrated book which has just been received.

The title of this volume is "Cadillac Participation in the World War." Besides containing a story of typically dependable Cadillac service, the drawings and photographs showing scenes on the various fighting fronts are printed clearly on fine paper.

POPPING BACK

A backfire or slight popping back through the carburetor may usually be accepted as a sign of insufficient intake valve tappet clearance. When intake does not close the burning charge escapes through the valve and ignites the incoming charge in the manifold. Loss of compression causes loss of power and the gas blown back deranges the carburetion momentarily.

Farmers Ready To Buy Million Autos

Farmers are gradually becoming converted to the use of motor-trucks. W. C. Durant, president of General Motors Corporation, we are informed in The Wall Street Journal, believes that the United States will be producing 1,500,000 motor-trucks annually within a few years; and that American farmers will take a substantial part of this enormous output is revealed in some statistics gathered by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. It seems that—

About 42,000 of all classes of farmers in the United States were reached by questionnaires sent out by the Goodyear Company. It is believed that the replies received were typical of two million out of the nearly seven million farms in the country.

More than 44 percent of the farmers questioned stated that they were considering the purchase of motor-trucks. Applying this percentage to the two million farmers which it is estimated the replies represented, there are revealed nearly one million prospective motor-truck buyers.

Only 26 percent of the farmers who replied were truck-users, while 74 percent used horses. Reasons why those who believe in motor-trucks did not buy them immediately indicate that 33 percent were holding back for financial reasons and 11 percent felt that the highways were not sufficiently developed.

The Profitable Business in Motor Lorries

will go to the dealer who can supply the business man and planter with a light lorry that will do his hauling cheaply and stay on the job.

You should investigate the *All American One-Ton Super-Lorry.*

Standardized—we concentrate on this one model. Proved out in peace work and under war conditions.

Burns kerosene as well as gasoline.
Chassis, $1495 f.o.b. Chicago, U.S.A.

TO DEALERS: If you have access to business men and planters—write or cable us today. We may be able to allot you territory, and make you an attractive proposition.

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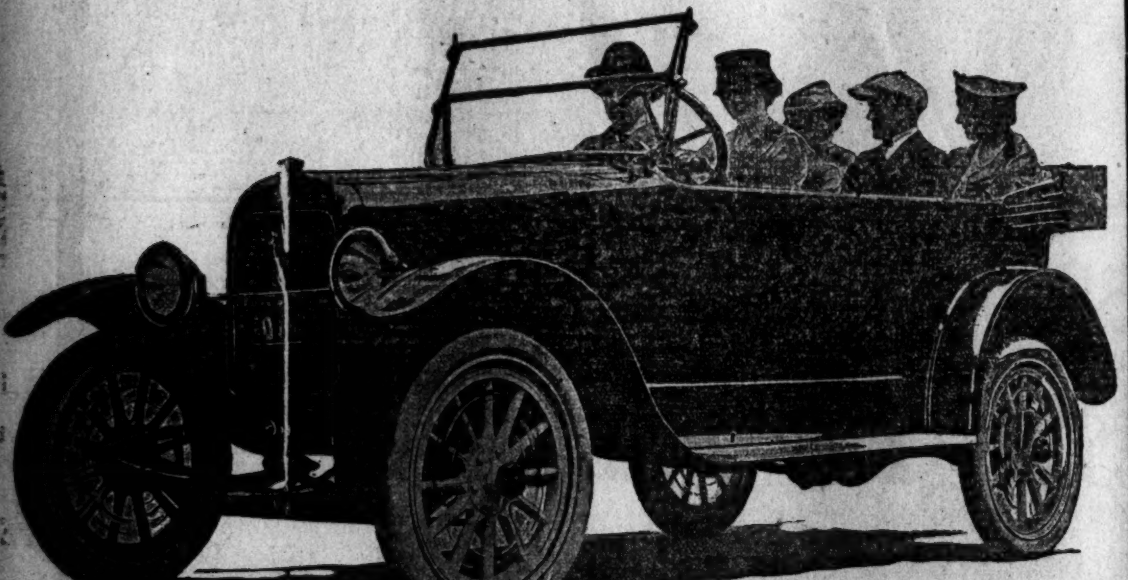

BRISCOE
The Leader of Light-weight Cars

THE 1920 BRISCOE TOURING CAR—A NEW SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED

In every detail the new Briscoe Touring Car expresses the modern trend of Automotive design. Smart and distinctive in body lines; buoyant and flexible in riding comfort; powerful in mechanical construction; a passenger car possessing all the wanted features, scientifically balanced and artistically blended. A car well worth your consideration.

ODELS DISPLAYED AT AUTO PALACE CO.'S SHOW WINDOW, AVENUE JOFFRE.

Demonstrations given and inspection invited.

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Firestone Engineering
and the World's Truck Tonnage

Providing the right truck tire for every load and road has been a Firestone responsibility since the first truck tire was built.

Firestone, keeping pace with the trucking industry, has solved problem after problem, until today trucks are hauling a great share of the world's tonnage and are strong allies of the railroads in inter-city traffic.

Firestone engineers designed the first truck tire, and the history of truck tire progress is Firestone history.

As the truck builders advanced they found Firestone ready, not only with the right tire but the right rim.

Firestone introduced the channel type of tire, the removable type, the cup cushion type, the giant type, the grooved tread type.

Firestone was first with a practical, efficient giant cord tire equipment, including detachable demountable rims.

Firestone was first to build a complete line of truck tires—a type suited to every load, road and condition of service.

The Central Garage Co.
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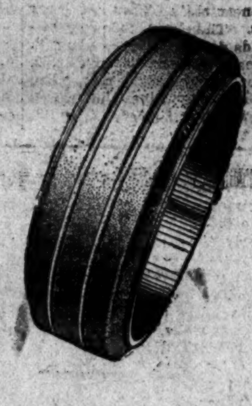
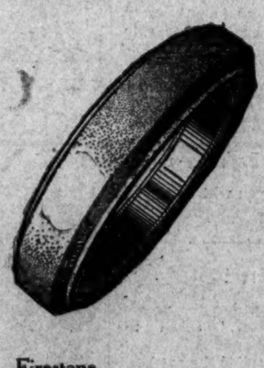
Most Miles *per* Dollar

Firestone



Firestone
Giant Solid



Firestone
Removable

Firestone
Giant Pneumatic

BLYTHE AT 30, YOUNGEST HEAD OF U. S. COLLEGE

University Is Established For Benefit Of Goodyear Workers At Akron

With his appointment as manager of Goodyear Industrial University, the new educational institution established for its 35,000 Akron employes by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Harry E. Blythe becomes probably the youngest college head in America. He is 30 years of age, a former Canton, Ohio man and a graduate of Mt. Union College at Alliance, Ohio.

Goodyear University, the only institution of its kind in the world, was dedicated formally April 17. It has a faculty of 115, an enrollment of nearly 6,000 in over 500 separate classes which are in session 16 hours daily, and an equipment of 65 large class rooms, four fully equipped laboratories and several lecture and assembly rooms in Goodyear Hall, the new employes' recreational building. The university's flexible curriculum embraces studies ranging from Americanisation work for the foreign born, and elementary grade school education for the illiterate, to scientific and post graduate courses, designed more specifically for college and high school graduates.

Goodyear Hall has one of the largest theaters in Ohio and also one of the largest and best equipped gymnasiums in the country. The former seats 1686. The latter seats 5,000 and has a floor big enough to permit five games of basketball simultaneously. The Hall also has a cafeteria big enough to serve 4,000 an hour, 12 bowling alleys, six rifle ranges, eight pool and billiard tables, dormitory rooms for both men and women, over 50 individual shower baths, and large reading and rest rooms.

Goodyear Hall was dedicated the same time as the university. It is considered one of the finest buildings ever erected by an industrial concern solely for the welfare and education of its employes. It is so large that a corps of 75 janitors is necessary to keep it clean.

* * *

CLUTCH TROUBLE

Clutch trouble is one of the commonest complaints among car owners. The clutch throwout collar needs daily lubrication, and in many cars failure to give this, even for a single day, may mean clutch trouble. Give the clutch the lubrication it needs.

MILBURN ELECTRIC LEADS INDUSTRY

"I have never known such an active demand for electric cars in the whole history of the industry" said Mr. Benton Saunders of Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd., in commenting upon the future outlook of the electric car business.

"The modern electric car is here in reality, and not only is it here to stay, but it is now being more generally accepted as the common sense, logical car for family use.

"The Milburn Wagon Company of Toledo, Ohio, manufacturers of the Milburn Light Electric, which since 1848 have occupied a leading place in the wagon industry of the country, today holds the distinction of being the largest manufacturers of electric passenger vehicles in the United States, if not in the world.

"Its advance to this position at the head of an industry is attributable to the worthiness of its product, the Milburn Light Electric, which from the day of its introduction to the public, has met with a continued and constantly increasing favor amongst automobile owners of discriminating taste.

"Entering the electric vehicle field while electric cars were still passing through an experimental stage, the Milburn Company immediately introduced several innovations which tended to revolutionise the industry, and which, as time has proven, have paved the way to the present world-wide popularity of this truly wonderful car.

"From the start it was the Milburn Light Electric that inaugurated the light, stream-line car which combined luxury and beauty of design with comfort, economy and dependability. Later is incorporated a seating arrangement which further greatly added to its particular distinctiveness and charm, it is because of these and other innovations both in mechanical construction, operation and design that the Milburn Light Electric has been able to establish itself at the head of the electric car industry and is one of the few which by virtue of the merits of their products have continued to thrive and progress.

"Evidence that the electric passenger vehicle is steadily growing in popularity may be gained from the fact that the Milburn Wagon Company has done an unprecedented amount of business since the signing of the armistice. During the first six months of the present year the business of this company has been greater than for any preceding twelve months which, upon analysis is directly attributable to the dependability of the modern electric—light, fast, low-swung, simple—a marked improvement over those in vogue a few years ago.

"Instances of long runs between cities via the electric motor car are now of daily occurance and regular practice and are no longer looked upon as feats of any particular remarkability as in former years.

"In this respect the records of the Milburn Light Electric are possibly equalled by no other electric car now on the market as because of its lighter weight and easier riding qualities; its low center of gravity and long wheelbase, resulting in reduced road resistance a mileage of beyond 80 miles per battery discharge is more the rule than the exception. In fact, only recently and in direct proof of the Milburn's fine record Mr. D. U. Smith and Mr. C. Morris of Chicago completed a 625 mile tour through the State of Wisconsin, a performance which other owners of the modern Milburn can duplicate with equally as much success.

* * *

Three Of Six Cups Won By Overlands

Three of the six cups offered this year to winners of the 355-mile Los Angeles-Yosemite run were awarded to Overland "four" cars, according to word reaching Shanghai. The run is said to be one of the most important automobile events on the Pacific Coast, the route offering almost all conditions to be encountered in trans-continental driving, including about a hundred miles of mountain travel.

In the class of cars with a list price of $1,200 and under, the first prize was won by an Overland 'four' driven by its owner. This car averaged 35.4 miles to the gallon of fuel during the entire 355 miles.

* * *

Dodge Bumps To Keep Down Bill For Car Repair

A tip on driving and its relation to repair bills is offered by a service expert.

"When a car is rolling along at a speed of 25 miles an hour and strikes a stone or bad bump," he says, "every vital and moving part of the motor and mechanism receives the impact of a blow of nine or ten tons in force. Not fully realising this, many drivers continue day after day to drive merrily along, giving their cars untold punishment, when by simply avoiding the bad spots much trouble might be saved. If more care were taken in motor driving cars would stand up longer and repair bills would be fewer."

Desire For Auto Great Incentive Toward Thrift

"Thrift, although a very desirable habit, is not the easiest one to acquire. It is surprising what an incentive the desire to own an automobile is in causing young men and even boys to lay away a few dollars a week toward the purchase of a machine.

"There was a time when the purchase of an automobile by the savings account route seemed such a long and weary proposition that all but the most economically inclined youths gave it up and waited for their rich uncle to present them with one or went without. Enter the speedster, and all this is changed, for it is now possible for any boy or girl, any young man or woman, to have enough out of their earnings in a surprisingly few months, to at least make a substantial first payment on a speedster," points out the Sage of Auto Row.

TRIUMPH

A PLEASURABLE pastime affording the healthy benefits of the open road is assured the Triumph rider. With a Triumph there is nothing to go wrong, quality being the essential point in its manufacture.

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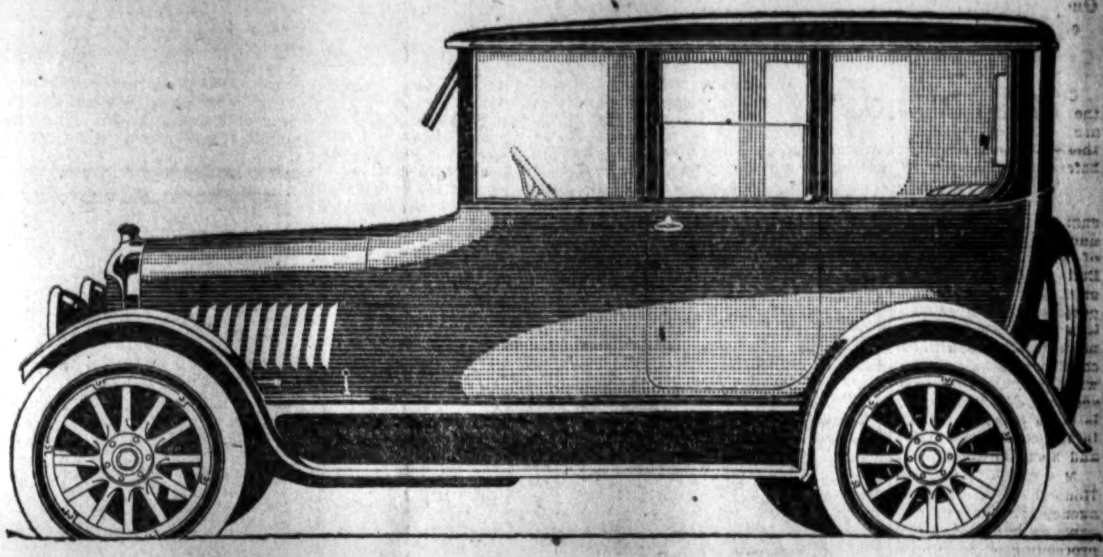
You have a car after your own heart



A WONDERFUL CAR FOR THE PRICE
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The other Models, too, King Touring, King Foursome, King Speedster, will all meet with your entire approval.

Decide for a demonstration as soon as possible—it will be our pleasure to serve you.

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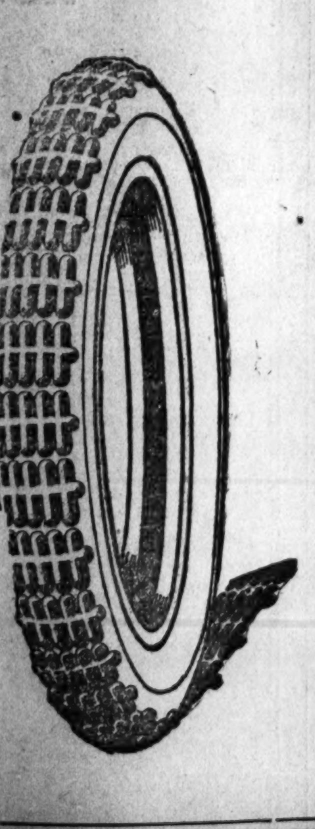

We now have an enormous stock of a complete range of sizes (Inch and Millimeter), and can execute orders for any number of tires

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rom Kite-Flying To Record For Altitude

ome time ago Major R. W. roeder, U. S. A., broke the ld's altitude record by climbing height of 36,130 feet, where he ed into unconsciousness and pped to within a few thousand of the earth before recovering righting his machine for a landing, says the Literary est. Aviation circles were rtled, and numerous inquiries e been made as to the value of results gained through such ards and physical hardships as present are involved in altitude-ng. This aviator answers that publicity and cognisance of blishing a world's record is in lf a source of satisfaction be- se of the tremendous influence ch aeronautics exerted in the ld-war, and because of the com- rcial possibilities which it now as a means of transportation. Wings (Dayton, Ohio), the in- pid Major tells something about career, ending with a brief ac- nt of his record-breaking flight. writes:

TES HIS GREAT TOY

As a boy kites were my greatest , and to see a balloon at the nty fair was an attraction which d my thoughts months before after the event. In 1908, with meager information which was ilable at that time, I built a ll glider which for two years isfied my heart's desire, but ced gray hairs in my head. In 0 power-driven airplanes were king their appearance for ex- ition purposes, and my atten- was naturally attracted to se superhuman wonders. The tter of purchasing one of these chines was far beyond my means as an alternative I took a ition as mechanician for a Mr. stellane, who was to give an ex- ition at Mansfield, N. Y. After eral months of hurried prepara- n, on his first attempt to fly, was killed.

This accident had no effect on enthusiasm, as I was convinced had no knowledge of the art of ng, and it only made me realise t flying required a great deal study before being attempted. I n acted as mechanician for Otto odie, at that time a very well- own exhibition flier, through ose kindness I was given my t opportunity to fly a power- ven airplane; this airplane be- a small biplane equipped with 50-horse-power Gnome engine e memory of my first altitude ht in this machine will always fresh in my mind. This alti- e flight was then considered te a feat, although we reached a ght of only nine hundred feet er flying a total time of ninety nutes. In 1911, Lincoln Beachey onished the world with his re- rkably interesting reports of ditions of the atmosphere at ch high altitudes.

EGINS STUDIES

"These reports led me to a study meteorology, especially cloud rmation, heights of these clouds, nds to be encountered, and rm conditions. These studies owed that at the greater altitudes e traveled the more uniform re the direction and force of the nd. Even the possibility of veling above the storms seemed quite feasible. The next few years I spent with various exhibition fliers and had ample opportunity to study the reports of investigations made by meteorologists all over the world. These reports showed considerable variation and were made up in most cases of self-recording instruments sent to high altitudes by balloons and kites. The greatest height reached by man was 33,900 feet, made by Dr. Berson and Professor Suring in 1901, recording a temperature of 40° Cent. and strong westerly winds.

"In 1916 the United States Government showed considerable interest in aeronautics, and organised a Reserve Corps of the army to train pilots. This seemed an ideal opportunity for me and I enlisted in the fall of 1916. After a thorough training, I acted for many months as flying instructor, averaging from four to six hours per day in the air, and then was transferred to Dayton, Ohio, with the Technical Section of the Air Service and made Chief Test Pilot.

"In the spring of 1918 our armies in Europe were in a position to send authentic reports regarding aviation, these all indicating that in all branches of the air to be able to reach high altitude was a decided advantage. The Bolling Aviation Mission returned with a plea to American inventive genius to perfect the airplane to combat the obstacles of high altitudes.

ENGINE LOSES POWER

Scientific reports showed that the ordinary aviation engine lost approximately one-half of its horsepower at an altitude of 20,000 feet. The explanation given was that sufficient oxygen or proper combustion was lacked. The condition is explained from the fact that, although practically the same percentage of oxygen, the reduction of pressure from 14.7 pounds per square inch at sea-level to 6.82 pounds per square inch at 20,000 feet caused the gases to expand so that the density of the air is one-half of what it is on the ground. Therefore, to obtain the necessary amount of oxygen, it would be necessary to use twice as much air as at ground-level.

"In the fall of 1918, after many trials, I was able to reach an altitude of 29,000 feet with a service type of machine, which was then a world's record. This had been the first time I had reached the high-velocity uniform winds that meteorologists claimed existed, and, although I headed west, found myself upon landing two hundred miles east of my starting-point after being in the air less than two hours.

"The observation on this flight showed many obstacles to be overcome, but the possibilities of navigation at these altitudes spurred my enthusiasm on more than ever. I could visualise airplanes leaving New York in the morning and landing in Paris for dinner; giant bombers climbing out of sight and sound and then going over enemy territory; light pursuit planes darting from far above on enemy planes with such speed that the enemy would be easy prey.

CALL FROM U. S.

"The United States Government had already made a call to men of science to overcome this obstacle, and upon investigation I found that already Dr. Moss, of the General Electric Company had developed and built a supercharger, a device so powerful that it was found impossible to test it at sea-level, and it had to be taken to Pike's Peak for a try-out. From the beginning this device proved even more successful than the inventor had hoped for. Upon the completion of the tests at Pike's Peak, the supercharger was immediately shipped to our station for flying tests. Realising that this device, if successful, would carry me to a height of which very little was known, and where I unquestionably would have many rough voyages, I decided this installation should be in the Le Pere biplane, an extremely strong and rugged airplane manufactured late in the war.

My first flights with the supercharger brought me before many discouraging problems, one being the obtaining of a suitable propeller, for a propeller which was efficient on the ground proved useless at higher altitudes where the density of the air is reduced. The difficulty of cooling also presented itself. I also soon discovered that at the extremely low temperature found at high altitudes my goggles frosted, and I was compelled to build a set of non-freezing lenses of my own design. Innumerable minor troubles in the powerplant installation appeared on trial flights.

Finally, on February 27, 1920, the entire airplane seemed clear of all possible obstacles, and I prepared to make the flight. I was supplied with three hours' fuel and two bottles of oxygen, sufficient for four hours' flight if they functioned properly, and was dressed in a fur-lined suit, helmet which covered the entire head, fur-lined moccasins, and fur driving-gloves, having taken the extra precaution of attaching an electric circuit to the control-stick to be sure I could always keep my hands warm."

LEAVES McCOOK FIELD

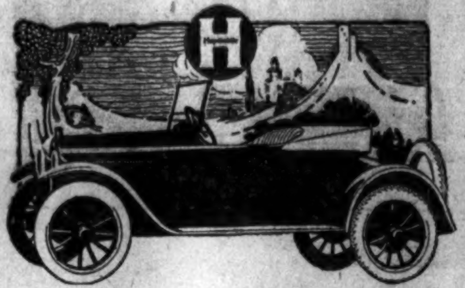
He left the ground at McCook Field at 11:40 a.m., heading due west. His plan was to fly until his fuel was exhausted, and then to drift back to McCook Field, knowing that the powerful westerly winds he would encounter at a great height would force his plane eastward. He goes on:

The day was beautifully clear and my engine was running exceptionally well. Gradually more of the earth spread out before me, objects becoming smaller. Dayton was now the side of a newspaper; the temperature was dropping very rapidly, but the sky seemed much brighter and the air fresher. Two hundred miles distant I could plainly see the Ohio River like a thread of silver lying in the sunshine. The city of Cincinnati looked like a tiny checker-board.

"At 33,000 feet only a few circus clouds remained above me. They interested me greatly, as I had read that they were simply wind-whipped snow-storms. On passing through one of these clouds, I put out my glove-covered hand and quickly gathered a number of tiny crystals of snow which glistened like diamonds.

At 35,000 feet my thermometer registered a temperature of minus 67° F. below zero. The exhaust of the engine now worried me greatly, as it blew about my head and filled the cockpit with clouds of white steam, probably due to the condensation of the water

(Continued on Page 9)


One reason why a Hupmobile commands the enthusiastic loyalty of the man who buys it is because it constantly gives him even more than he expects in power, performance, economy of operation, and durability.

IMPORTANT FEATURES

- Extra strong, rigid frame.
- Two carburettor adjustments.
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- Extra long, semi-elliptic Springs: chrome vanadium leaves.
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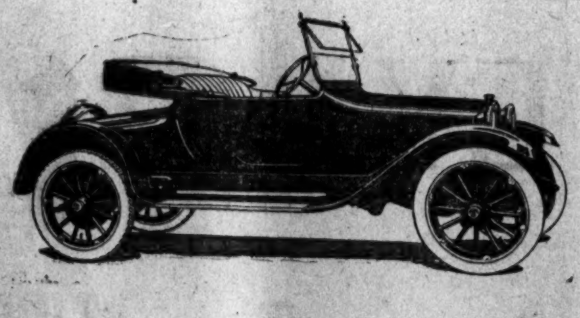
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Operating
THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE
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The Star Garage -:- -:- 125 Bubbling Well Road

From Kite-Flying To Record For Altitude

(Continued from Page 8)

vapor present in the exhaust of a gasoline-engine. The effect of inhaling this exhaust, which contains a large percentage of carbon monoxide gas, was very noticeable. Many people on the ground reported seeing this streak of white smoke in the sky and thought it was a comet in the heavens. Later a report was given out that a meteor had fallen in the vicinity of Dayton.

HITS BUMPY AIR

"Just a short distance above 35,000 feet I encountered extremely bumpy air conditions, which I believed to be due to the disturbances caused between the region of the atmosphere affected by ground winds and variable temperature and the upper air, or stratasphere, where the wind rises slightly at higher altitudes. This was a few minutes later when I found that my thermometer had risen from minus 67° to minus 65° F. I also began to drift backward at a rapid rate, showing that I had at last reached the region of the constant antitrade winds.

"At 36,000 my oxygen began to fail, and upon opening the valve wide, I realised that I must immediately return to a lower level and set my control for a rapid descent. At this point I must have become unconscious. My next sensation was of a terrific explosion in my head, and on looking about discovered I was within a few thousand feet of earth and in a strange territory. My eyes pained me very much and my hearing seemed to be gone. With a great effort I leveled the machine and headed west by locating the sun, trusting that I had been blown to the east by the strong upper current.

"After about fifteen minutes' flying I found myself over Wilbur Wright's airdrome, but by this time my eyes were practically blind and was sure that to attempt a landing would be disastrous, and concluded that possibly by going on to McCook Field my eyesight would recover. In a few minutes I was directly over McCook Field, but my eyes were worse than ever, so I decided the best thing to do was to gain a little altitude and jump to safety with my parachute and allow the machine to crash.

"While these thoughts were passing through my mind I realised that I was over McCook Field, and the only explanation I can give for making a turn, shutting off my motor, and landing at this time is that it was a favorite spot to cut off at and glide into the field in every-day flying, and my action was purely a mechanical one. The wheels hit the ground and I found myself unable to move a muscle and with both eyes tightly closed.

GETS ALTITUDE

"After several days under the doctor's care, I was able to examine my instruments and record my observations. The calibration of the instruments gave me an altitude of 26,130 feet, calculated by the Bureau of Standards' method of calculation from the recorded reading of 7.97 inches of mercury. At the maximum height I was still climbing at the rate of 120 feet per minute, showing that I still had considerable distance to go before reaching the ceiling of the machine. Considering the indicated forward speed and the distance I was driven back, there must exist winds with a velocity in the neighborhood of 220 miles per hour at points between thirty and thirty-five thousand feet, and which are always from a westerly direction. These winds are known as the antitrade winds, varying but slightly the year round, and being a little stronger in winter than in summer. To make use of these high velocity winds in air-travel is quite feasible; in fact, my present plan includes a non-stop trip from San Francisco to start in the morning, landing in New York before sundown. This feat I fully expect to accomplish within this year. Speeds of 300 to 400 miles per hour will easily be obtained, assisted by such strong winds.

"A close examination of my instruments showed that I had fallen a vertical distance of 33,000 feet in two minutes and three seconds at a speed varying from 300 to 160 miles per hour. Fifteen seconds more and I would have crashed to the earth.

"This brings up the question—what caused me to regain consciousness? My own explanation seems to satisfy our medical officers. At the start of the fall I was under an atmospheric pressure of about five and one-half pounds per square inch. This drop in pressure had come on gradually to the inner system. At the end of the fall I was under an atmospheric pressure of about fourteen pounds per square inch, or I had tripled the pressure at a terrific rate. Even when gliding down at normal speed from altitude the ear-drum caused great pain, due to the attempt of the inner ear to increase its pressure as fast as the outside pressure increases.

IN A STUPOR

"From 20,000 feet down sufficient oxygen was in the air to supply my needs, but something was necessary to rouse me from my stupor. The seeming explosion in my head, caused no doubt by the rush of air to the inner ear to equalise the pressure, caused a concussion effect similar to an explosion, this sudden shock rousing my stupefied nerves sufficiently to make me realise my position.

"The physical effects of this experience were rather startling. Upon examination of my eyes, much to my relief, the doctor pronounced their condition only temporary, and although extremely painful the first twenty-four hours, they quickly returned to normal. Except for a varying fever I felt quite normal. My pulse was quite high, and after a careful examination it was found that my heart had expanded almost three times its normal size. This heart-condition gradually disappeared, and I was advised by the doctor that no ill effects would result.

"I believe that a flight from Frisco to New York is really possible. The antitrade winds were approximately 200 miles an hour up there. My forward speed at that altitude was about 120 miles an hour. If I had turned around and gone east I would have gone 200 miles plus my 120 miles, or possibly 320 miles an hour. We shall say that we move east 300 miles an hour. New York being 2,400 miles from Frisco it would be an eight-hour flight. So it is really possible, and all we have to do is to use this supercharger, put in a proper cabin, go to that altitude, and throttle down enough to stay there, and travel a very few air-miles, but a great number of ground-miles, to make that time. Economy in flying will be reached that way for aerial transportation and heavy passenger work."

Take Pains To Know All About Batteries

"Talk to the average motorist about carbureter adjustments, cylinder synchronism, gear shaft alignments, or any simple matter like that," said a Service Man yesterday, "and he's right with you on every count. Ask him to explain to you the action of his storage battery and he'll usually go down to the end of the class without a struggle.

"And yet there is no real reason for this. Any chap who can figure out the elemental mechanics of an automobile possesses plenty of intelligence with which to dope out his battery. And he ought to do it. Experience proves that the more a motorist knows about the internal arrangements of his car, the better care he is going to take of them—and my personal opinion is that many a good starting and lighting battery is ruined just because its owner doesn't know the few simple principles of its action. I am not much of a lecturer, but it is my object, just as it is that of every other Service Man the country round, to help customers to get the absolute best out of their batteries; and I'm willing to sit down any time and give them an enlightening little discourse on the whats and whys of storage battery theory and practice. I'm there to bet that the average life of the average battery in these parts would be considerably lengthened if they absorbed my advice and that my job would be a more cheerful one. For even a husky produce is a good deal like the garden variety of husband—it's much better to live with when it's properly understood."

GORDON
TIRE

The Gordon Tire isn't one of the quantity production tires. Gordons are made rather slowly—one at a time and each one right—truly custom built.

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*Keep your tires inflated to their specified pressure
It will pay you.*

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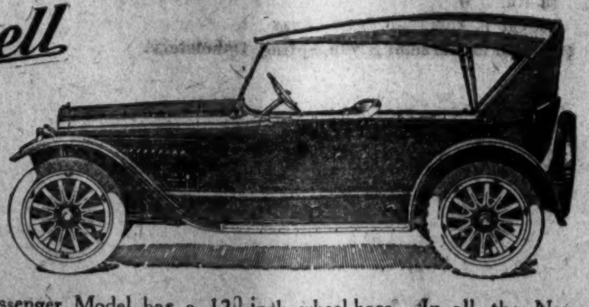

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This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 120-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

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EVEN BEST OF OIL WEARS OUT IN TIME

Draining And Replenishing Only Safe Way; Best Method Of Cleaning Advised

Although the motorist may use a high-grade oil of the proper consistency, and frequently replenish it in order to maintain a constant level in the crank case, it is an inevitable fact that the best of oils will break down and wear out in time.

This is true, because the oil, in filling the minute clearances between all working parts, for the purpose of preventing the excessive friction and wear to which those parts would otherwise be subjected, takes the entire burden of wear upon itself, and is, of course, eventually destroyed.

"The rapidity with which this condition is brought about depends largely on the quantity of oil used and the particular conditions under which it operates," points out a local motor car distributor. "For example, if the choker button is not pushed all the way in after the engine has warmed up sufficiently to function on all its cylinders, without backfiring, an unnecessarily rich mixture is produced. Part of this does not burn, but mixes with the oil on the cylinder walls and is carried into the crank case by the descending pistons, thus causing a rapid contamination of the oil.

"It is apparent then that periodic changing of the engine oil is essential. In draining and replacing engine oil, automotive trade journals often advise running the engine with some kerosene in the crank case. This is satisfactory with what is known as a splash-feed oiling system, but is not good practice on engines equipped with force-feed oiling systems.

* * *

Spider Campbell Still Continues To Make Records

Last Achievements Are On Road And Not On Speedway Where He Won Reputation

"Spider" Campbell, of Santa Barbara, Cal., claims a record of 33 round trips between Santa Barbara and Oakland during the past five months. The total mileage claimed by the Santa Barbara man is 20,592 miles, all of which has been made in a Chevrolet.

Up to 1915, Campbell was a well known character of the speedway. He rode as mechanic with Teddy Tetzlaff, Billy Carlson and Hughie Hughes. Campbell's last race was at Corona in 1915, when the 12 cylinder Sunbeam in which he and Hughes were riding, caught fire. The next race was Hughes' last. He was killed at the opening of the Uniontown Speedway in Pennsylvania.

After forsaking the speedway, Campbell located at Santa Barbara, where he has been with the Chevrolet dealer ever since, with the exception of the time he spent in the air service during the war.

Automobile Guide-Books

We have received a set of the annual issue of the "Automobile Blue Books" for 1920, which cover every section of the United States in a most thoroughgoing and remarkable way, says the Literary Digest. It is perhaps sufficient to say that with the aid of those volumes a motorist could start from Maine and thread his way through every State of the Union, through the mazes of city streets or the passes of our great mountain ranges, from coast to coast and from Mexico to Canada.

Every turn he must take is specifically indicated, and even every dangerous curve or confusing cross-road is carefully pointed out. Travelers who have depended on casual inquiries put to passers-by, or "natives" of the locality, know only too well how misleading and mistaken their replies are apt to be. Such guide-books as these, however, with their carefully detailed maps and specific instructions, are subject to no such careless blunders.

Even the character of the roads to be traveled, whether dirt, sand gravel, or macadam, is specified so that the traveler can pick the best route by studying these volumes before he even begins his trip. Each book is profusely sprinkled with maps, large and small, showing the routes from State to State, the highways, streams, railroads, and villages of every region, and small maps of each city through which the traveler will pass. Even the advertisements of the hotels and garages have their use, as may easily be imagined by those who have to face the question of shelter and supplies at the end of each day's journey.

The volume covering New York City is a veritable guide-book to the metropolis, and would be useful to any visitor to New York, whether with or without an automobile.

Volumes I to VI cover the States east of the Mississippi, while volumes V to XI cover the Western States.

A rigorous use of these volumes in actual practise has amply demonstrated their value.

* * *

Paint In Protection Of Surface Of Auto

Do not forget that paint on the motor car is not wholly for looks Paint protects the surface below it from the effects of moisture or mud. And this is true whether the surface be metal or wood. For instance, the conventional wooden wheel will quickly go to pieces if it is not conserved by a coat of paint. And so, by the same token, will the wire wheel if it is not similarly preserved. Do not let the paint work about the car flake off and permit the elements to work their way with the material underneath.

An Industrial Republic

The new departure in the method of establishing more friendly relations between the management and employes of big industry has been successfully tried out for six months by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O., where an industrial assembly composed of 20 senators and 40 assemblymen, chosen from the ranks of 25,000 workers, pass all laws affecting the conduct and welfare of the men.

So satisfactory has been the work of this body during its brief existence in settling several incipient strikes and improving working conditions of employes in various parts of the company's plant, that plans are now being made to provide a legislative hall in the new million dollar club-house that will be finished in January.

The new assembly functions in the same manner as state and national legislatures. The seating arrangement in each house will be the same as that in the national and state capitols. Each will have a rostrum, desks, galleries for spectators and members will make all arguments under the rules of parliamentary law.

CAN OVERRIDE VETO

E. J. Hard is president of the senate and J. B. Long is speaker of the house. Both are from the ranks of employes. P. W. Litchfield, vice president and factory manager, stands in the relation to the assembly as the president of the United States to congress. The power of veto is vested in him, but the assembly can pass any measure over his veto by a two thirds vote. A measure so passed goes to the board of directors of the company for final decision.

There are many similar plans of handling labor problems in operation in many industrial concerns throughout the country, but the Goodyear plan differs in the fact that members of both house and senate are representatives selected by employes whereas in many other concerns the senate is composed of representatives of the employer and the house composed of factory representatives. This tends to deadlock and no solution of the problem.

Commenting on the excellent results so far attained by the assembly, F. A. Seiberling, president of the company, declared in a recent address to employes, "It is hard to conceive that any of the recommendations of the assembly will be denied by the board of directors."

CONDITIONS IMPROVED

At the time of his address the assembly has already enacted laws providing for Saturday half holidays in all departments. A tardy rule which "docked" the men an hour and a half for being late was modified so that they now lose but 15 minutes. Unusual traffic conditions exist and make it difficult to report on time. This latter rule greatly impressed the workers with the efficiency and power of the assembly for proper corrective measures

The assembly's power was evidenced recently when complaints and requests for better trolley service were made by Goodyear to the traction company. No results were obtained. When the assembly representing 25,000 workers made the request, immediate action was taken by the trolley company.

Laws making all shifts permanent have been enacted. Legislative action has been taken to adjust several threatened strikes.

When a machinists' strike was called in Akron recently, only 40 percent of Goodyear's machinists responded. In a few weeks they returned to work. All were returned to their old jobs by the assembly without being penalised, thereby cementing the relationship between the men and the company.

WORKERS SHOW LOYALTY

That the assembly is perhaps the nearest approach to an "industrial republic," and that Goodyear has the confidence and interest of its workers was evidenced in the recent sale of the company's preferred stock when 17,101 employes subscribed to $7,000,000 worth of stock. This makes Goodyear have the largest number of employe-stockholders of any company in the world with the exception of the United States Steel corporation.

The assembly also participates in movements for civic betterment. Unanimous endorsement was given to several bond issues in the November elections to provide for a tuberculosis sanitarium, a new viaduct and six million dollars for improving the city water system.

Election rules governing the assembly provide that the factory be divided into 40 precincts. Each precinct elects one member to the assembly—called a representative. He shall not be less than 21 years old and have a continuous factory record of one year. The term is 12 months.

Precincts are further arranged into 10 districts, each district electing two senators who serve for a two-year period. Candidates for this office must be not less than 25 years old and have a continuous record of five years in the factory.

VOTERS ARE INDUSTRIANS

Voters are called industrians. An industrian must have a continuous record of at least six months in the factory, must speak English and be an American citizen.

The industrial republic plan was approved and adopted by a vote of employes in June, 1919, and the first election held a few weeks later. Each new official upon entering into office took the following oath: "I solemnly swear that I will faithfully support the constitution and laws of the United States and the state of Ohio, the industrial representation plan of the factory, and that I will discharge to the best of my ability, faithfully and conscientiously the duties incumbent on me as a member of the assembly."

The plan also guarantees that there shall be no discrimination against any Goodyearite on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organisation, or against any member of the assembly for action taken by him in performance of his duties as outlined in the plan.

* * *

HOOD DULLS FIRST

Due to the various degrees of temperature undergone by the hood of the machine, this part is first to lose its fine finish. Especially after the rain, when the water is likely to dry on the hood, due to the warmth, more rapidly than on the rest of the car, the hood should be wiped dry as soon as the car is in the garage.

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NEVERLEEK is guaranteed by its makers to remain waterproof through the hardest usage under any conditions; it has strength to hold plate glass windows, durability to withstand repeated folding and unfolding, flexibility to harmonize with the graceful lines of good designing, and lustre to make a smart finish.

Good hood makers everywhere prefer NEVERLEEK; they acheive handsomer and more lasting results.

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OVERLAND 4 Motor Car has been tested as no car has ever been tested before.

250,000 miles (400,000 km.) of mountain trails, desert sand, heat, cold, mud and dust, demonstrated the quality of every part of the motor car long before we began manufacturing it for the public.

This remarkable test showed conclusively that Three-Point Cantilever Springs, exclusive with Overland, are the greatest improvement in riding comfort since the introduction of pneumatic tyres.

They protect the car from road shocks and prolong the life of every part.

They enable the wheels to hold better to the road. They give greater comfort under all road conditions.

They do away almost entirely with side sway and rebound which twist and rack the car.

Diagonal attachment of the Three-Point Springs at both ends of a 130-in. (3.3m) Spring base gives the steadiness and smooth riding of the heavy car of long wheelbase.

Equipment is complete from Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting System to Marshall Divan Spring Upholstery.

Large Car Luxury At Small Car Cost

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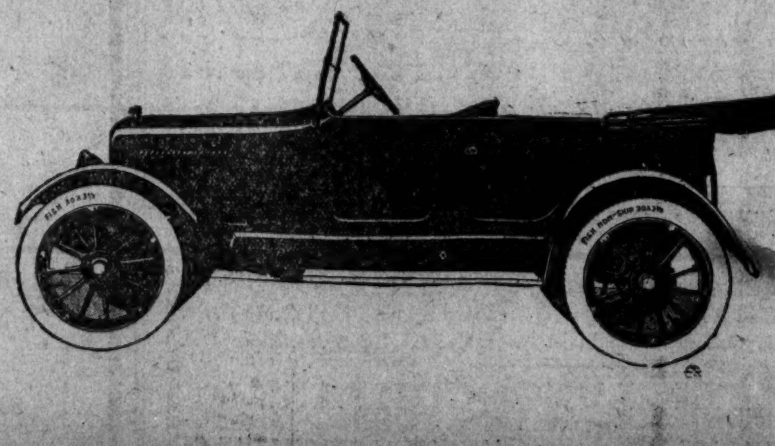


FARMERS IN LEAD AS OWNERS OF CARS

South Is Showing Greatest Increase—Agricultural Population Own One-third

Seven and a half million cars are reconstructing America. One-third of the automobile owners are farmers. The greatest percentage of increase in registration has been found in the cotton growing sections of the south. These are a few of the outstanding points of the automobile industry during 1919, as reviewed in the advance proofs of "Facts and Figures," an annual soon to be published by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Following the civil war was the day of the railroad, opening up vast untapped territories. Following the world war has come a marked increase in the use of passenger cars and trucks. The registration in 1919 was 7,558,848, or one car to every fourteen persons in the United States.

FARMERS BIGGEST USERS

One man in every fourteen, in short, has passed the pedestrian or wagon stage of conducting his business, and is able to attend to his affairs with motorised efficiency. This figure is an average. Cars are not so thick proportionately in the cities, and their greatest density is to be found on the farms. The grain fields of Iowa and Nebraska are competing with the fruit valleys of California for the greatest number of cars in proportion to population. Each of these states has one car to every half dozen and a fraction persons.

Dixie really gets the palm of motordom this year, for the cotton belt has shown the greatest gains in registration. North Carolina has 51 percent more cars than in the preceding year. South Carolina comes second with 13 percent. Kentucky occupies fourth place with a gain of 36 percent over her 1918 registration figures. The exceptional gain in the south is due to the fact that there have been heavy demands for cotton during the war and since. This has put the south in a strong financial position, and has enabled thousands of cotton growers to use motor power for transportation, whereas in former days the greater part of Dixie was too poor to afford efficient farm equipment.

NEW YORK LEADS

New York heads the list in the tabulation of gross registration, its figures for 1919 being 566,511. Ohio is second with 511,031, Pennsylvania third with 482,117, and Illinois fourth with 478,438.

Motor vehicle manufacturers have had to berak records to keep pace with the demand. There were 1,974,016 cars and trucks made in the United States last year, of which 316,364 were motor trucks. The increase in passenger car production was 78.9 percent over 1918. This unusual jump was due to the fact that in the year previous the bulk of the motor car factories were heavily engaged in war production. The truck production gain was 39 percent over 1918.

YEAR OF THE TRUCK

It has been a progressive year for the truck. The present registration of motor trucks is now about 750,000. New York state uses 119,918 commercial vehicles, Massachusetts registers 41,810 and Pennsylvania 40,893.

Trucks center thickest around the big cities, where there is need for short haul delivery in large quantities of milk, eggs and other perishable foods.

America has not been neglecting the export business while building up its home industries. Motor car makers sent 82,730 cars abroad during 1919. Of these, 67,145 were passenger cars and 15,585 were motor trucks. This represented about 4.2 percent of the total American automobile output for the year. France was our best customer, purchasing 3521, and Canada purchased 8826 passenger cars from us.

Like Fairy Tale Reads History Of Growth Of U.S. Automotive Industry

"Facts and Figures for 1920," published by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is replete in interesting statistics concerning the motor vehicle industry for the previous twelve months. The figures have been compiled from government sources, research bureaus, the trade press and questionnaires to various companies. The general facts given show how rapidly the motor car has grown from being, a few years back, a comparative toy and novelty to representing the necessary transit power of the country.

Gross sales in the United States of motor vehicles, estimated at $1,885,112,546, stand first among finished shoes, $1,058,714,600; newspapers and periodicals, at $1,046,452,280, coming third; and fourth, breadstuffs aggregating $1,037,984,282.

In 1919 there were produced 1,974,016 motor vehicles in this country, of which 1,657,652 were cars and 316,364 were trucks, showing a gain of 71 percent over 1918.

Capital invested in the motor vehicle industry in 1919 represented $1,802,302,862 against $407,730,000 in 1914.

MICHIGAN LEADS

Motor vehicle factories are now established in all the states of the Union with the exception of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North and South Dakota, Tennessee and Wyoming. Of the 346 of these, 54 are in Illinois, 34 in Indiana, 66 in Michigan, 31 in New York, 31 in Pennsylvania, 40 in Ohio and 14 in Wisconsin and 11 in California. Those in the other states, not excepted range from one to seven.

If all the motor cars and trucks in the United States were placed in a row four feet apart they would encircle the globe.

The United States army made its first experiments with armored motor cars in the summer of 1899.

In September, 1895, there were on file in Washington over 500 applications for patents on automobiles. Three hundred different types of motor vehicles had been built or then were in the process of construction at that date.

FIRST MAIL CARRIER

The first time a motor vehicle was used to collect United States mail was in Buffalo, in the early summer of 1890. It covered the route in half the time a horse had been able to do it. Motor mail wagons were adopted by the U. S. Post Office department in 1896.

The first garage of record where motor car could be stored, repaired and rented was opened in Boston, in the spring of 1899.

In the United States there is one car registered to every 14 persons, in Canada one to every 21 and in France and Great Britain one to every 125.

Total of motor vehicles exported in 1919 was 82,730, of which 67,145 were passenger cars and 15,585 motor trucks.

The best motor car customer is Canada and the best truck customer, France.

In 1919 Federal Aid voted $194,795,453.24. State and county funds amounted to $1,026,895,529. Motor vehicle fees for road use represented $55,493,601.62.

* * *

Auto Refinements Are Due To Women

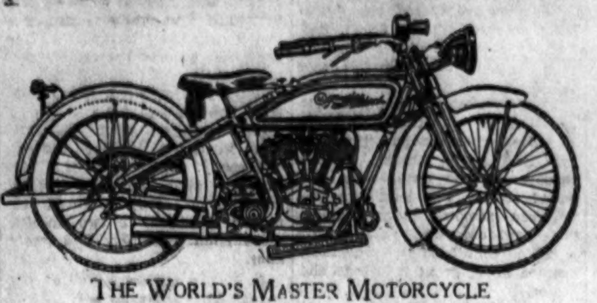
The influence of woman has had much to do with the manufacture of motor cars, according to a local salesman.

"There is not a single part of the automobile that has escaped the refining influence of woman," he said.

"This influence should not be underestimated for it is and has been one of the most potent factors taken into consideration by our automobile manufacturers.

"The opinion of woman has been exerted in the automobile industry many times. Many of the refinements of our modern motor cars are due to the effort of manufacturers to make a car that will appeal to women as well as men. The American woman has insisted that her car be one in which the maximum of comfort is employed."

READING STANDARD



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Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
8 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

THE WAY TO MAXIMUM TIRE MILEAGE

A motorist recently figured his Goodyear tire costs per mile and found them to be remarkably low. This he attributes not only to the toughness of Goodyear Tires, but also to the willing and expert service of a Goodyear Service Station Dealer. In a letter he mentions that this service of prevention of tire trouble "has been of great benefit to me in securing more mileage." Go regularly to the nearest Goodyear Service Station Dealer and ask for this sort of mile-saving Goodyear Service, and for the "Maximum Mileage" booklet.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

The largest single group of tire users in the world agree that the first step on the way to maximum tire mileage is a set of Goodyear Tires.

A large proportion of these users also realize that even Goodyear Tires will more surely deliver greater mileage when they are cared for and given timely service.

Our agreement with this is seen in Goodyear's sincere attempt, through the medium of its Service Station and its Tire Savers, to further tire saving in every possinle way.

In furtherance of this plan we list below the commonest of tire and tube injuries and the ways that you can use to correct them, to get maximum Goodyear tire mileage.

TRUING UP WHEELS. Bumping into curbs, turning out into gutters and similar strains are likely to cause misalignment of front wheels. They travel then with a grinding action that wears down the rubber tread rapidly.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station Dealer to test your wheels for alignment. This may save you thousands of tire miles.

TREAD CUTS. Not even the Goodyear All-Weather Tread can absolutely protect tires from tread cuts. For scraps of metal, glass, switch points, will cut the toughest treads when squarely struck.

When tread cuts first appear, fill them with Goodyear tire putty and cement: prevent the small cuts from becoming large.

UNDER-INFLATION. Don't run your tires in a soft under-inflated condition. Under-inflation probably ruins more tires than any other one thing.

Test your tire pressure with your inflation gauge regularly, at least once each week. Keep the pressure up.

FABRIC BREAKS. Hitting stones and ruts and bumps in the road, while running at high speed, may cause fabric breaks. These grow in size; the tube is pinched and a blowout results. This blowout may not occur until weeks after the fabric is broken.

Use a Goodyear inside protection patch over fabric break before it has an opportunity to grow. Use the same patch without cement as an emergency repair after a blowout, and use a Goodyear Strap-on Boot on the outside of tire over injury. See your Goodyear Dealer about a vulcanized repair.

CARE OF TUBES. Take care of your tubes. Keep the wheel rim free from rust; keep the inside of casing clean; use enough, not too much talc keep the valves clean and tight; keep the air pressure up. Carry spare tubes in Goodyear tube bags; don't allow them to be injured by tools.

It is easy to repair tube injuries with a Goodyear Tube Repair Kit, or Goodyear Self-Cure Patches. Keep a kit is a small box of patches in your car.

OTHER INJURIES. Chains improperly applied, or kept on after the necessity has passed, caused tire injuries. Driving in car tracks grinds off the side of the tread, and may break the side wall fabric. Unequally adjusted brakes cause rear Tires to be worn in spots. When the rubber tread is soaked in oil it soon rots.

It is practically impossible to repair these injuries at home. See your Goodyear Service Station Dealer; ask his advise adout a vulcanized repair.

Use Goodyear Tires and Tubes. Keep Goodyear Tire Savers in your car. Get them at the nearest Goodyear Service Station Dealer. Ask him for the Goodyear Lessons on tire care. Go regularly for helpful advice and tire inspections. This is the way to maximum tire mileage.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
40 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

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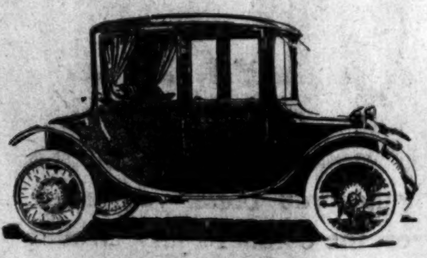

What Is Its Second-hand Value?

There are cars being sold today that will be ready for the scrap heap after a year's use. They represent almost a total loss so far as the investment is concerned, and the owner is going to experience a tremendous shock when he tries to sell.

Before you decide to buy, look at the *Milburns* running about the streets of Shanghai and remember that many of them have been in use for over five years.

Those cars will net the owner a good percentage of the purchase price at any time.

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M 21

Sanitary Methods Employed In Modern Street Cleaning

(BY JAWN DAVIS)

Observations have convinced the writer that one of the greatest needs of Shanghai today is a modern street cleaning driver, one which will do the work thoroughly, economically and in a sanitary manner.

One of the best known and most universally used is the Vacuum Street cleaner which has proven a great success.

This machine has been adopted by the Panama Canal Zone by the United States Government and is being used in a great many of the cities and has been found to be the most economical and sanitary method of cleaning streets.

Perhaps the oldest type of horse-drawn or power-driven street-cleaning machine is the Rotary broom. However, it matters not whether or not a broom is drawn by horses or moved by electric or steam power—it still remains a broom. The Rotary broom has never been a success as a street-cleaning machine and never will be, due to the fact that the extremely fine dust that accumulates on all paved streets is so fine that it cannot be swept with a broom.

The Street Flusher came into existence as the only known means of relieving the general public from the nuisance of fine dust. The street flusher succeeded in a limited way and was a great improvement over the Rotary broom. However, there are so many objections to flushing streets that the Vacuum Cleaner was introduced for the purpose of overcoming these objections, creating more sanitary conditions at a lower cost.

At this time I will only mention a few of the objections to flushing streets.

First: A wet street is always a dangerous street to all kinds of traffic and especially so to motor-driven vehicles. Accidents traceable directly to motor-driven vehicles skidding on wet streets, not only result in great property loss each year, but injure many persons, and no small number of those injuries prove fatal.

Second: The flusher flushes all material on the street into the gutter, leaving a wet deposit from six inches to three feet wide owing to conditions. This wet deposit must be hand-swept into piles, loaded into carts and drawn away. This wet deposit can never be hand-swept clean, always leaving a film of mud. When this film of mud is dry and the hand-man sweeps the gutter it is converted into a very fine, unsanitary dust which is raised by every gust of wind and blown into stores and dwellings and inhaled by pedestrians. On this subject I want to add that a board of physicians some years ago reported that sixty percent of the hand sweepers who sweep the gutters in time contracted tuberculosis.

Third: The slow stream of water from the flusher fills all catch-basins and culverts with a wet, unsanitary mass and if not flushed with fire hose at great expense soon become a nuisance. When they are flushed this germ-laden mass of filth is distributed along the gutter until it reaches the manhole that takes it into the sewer.

Fourth: Flushing is out of the question in all Cities or parts of Cities where proper provision for drainage is lacking, for the reason that the water from the paved streets will run onto the unpaved streets, thereby creating ever-increasing mud holes which in time become a nuisance, besides doing great injury to the street.

Fifth: We now come to a point or rather an objection to flushing streets which is seldom considered by City officials or taxpayers; that is, the damage that water does to paved streets, especially when applied under pressure. On this subject I quote Mr. Clifford Richardson. Mr. Richardson is considered one of the best authorities in the United States on the nature and behavior of asphalt, and anything that he has to say on this subject should be given great weight by all who are considering the question of cleaning streets.

Sixth: We are now coming to a point that everyone, and especially City officials and heavy taxpayers can readily grasp, and that is the expense. You can have your work done by contract with Vacuum Cleaners for much less money than you can do it yourselves with any other type of street-cleaning machine known today.

No city can flush streets for less than thirty cents per thousand square yards, and the City of New York reports a cost of thirty-nine cents.

All of the above objection to flushing streets and many more are entirely overcome by using the Vacuum Street Cleaner. I can give references in the U.S.A. on these machines to interested officials.

You will pardon me for again mentioning the importance of sanitation in street cleaning. About one year ago eleven children of the professors of the Johns Hopkins Institute were stricken with Infantile Paralysis, when the professors of that Institution (which is probably one of the greatest institutions of research in the World) started a very careful investigation as to the cause of their children being taken away with this disease. These children all lived in a large apartment house located on the corner of two paved streets. The streets looked clean as compared with some streets, but they discovered that on a day when there was no perceptible breeze there was an almost invisible cloud of fine dust that would rise and float toward a building and when it reached the building it would go through the keyholes, under the doors, around the windows and settle somewhere, some time. When this was discovered they went straight to the nursery where these children played and from the toys with which they played they removed some of this extremely fine dust, put it in the laboratory, and in due time it was very much alive. They then tested the blood of a monkey to see that the animal was in good health, and injected some of this extremely fine material and produced infantile paralysis. They gave this monkey the same treatment that they did the children and the monkey died. They then tried the same experiment on a second monkey, giving him the same treatment that they did the children, and brought him through alive, but the fact remains that they produced infantile paralysis in two specific cases from extremely fine street dust.

It is the earnest belief of the writer from what he has observed of this method in other cities, that should it be adapted in Shanghai the mortality would be reduced at least 33 1-3 percent.

* * *

Sales Manager And Movie Star Show How To Sell Car

Talent of the highest order clashed in Los Angeles recently when E. A. Scheu, general sales manager, was invited by Stephen I. Kux, of the Pacific Motors Corporation, to "show" the local sales force "how to get a prospect's name on the dotted line."

"I'll do better than that," the visiting Detroiter remarked, not boastfully, but nonetheless positively, as he gave his necktie a twist and his coat a jerk while stepping forward to greet a stunning looking woman who had just entered the show rooms.

"I'm Miss du Brey"; the newcomer announced and before she had a chance to proceed further the visiting sales manager had her placed.

"Yes, I know," he cut in, "I would have known you anywhere. I'm a regular fiend for pictures and if you don't mind my saying so, I think you are far and away the most finished vamp in pictures."

Miss du Brey, familiarly known to motion picture fans as Claire du Brey, let it be known that the compliment paid was not lost on her. "Now, just for that, I'm going to let you try and sell me a car," she told Mr. Scheu. "All right," he responded, "if you step right over here I'll let you take this King Special away from us."

It quickly developed that Miss du Brey's talents are not by any means confined to acting, for she went into every feature of the car and finally agreed to a cash deal providing its performance on the road measured up to its appearance.

Within half an hour she had the car back at the Pacific Motors and announced that she wanted possession immediately. "Right this way," Mr. Scheu remarked and when they had reached the office of General Manager Kux, he added, loud enough for that worthy and A. W. Young, the Pacific-Southern California manager to hear, "Will you have it charged or take it with you?

"Why I'll pay it now and take it right along," the local men heard Miss du Brey respond.

* * *

Single Bumper All He Wanted

A short time ago a certain colored gentleman purchased a Motor Car. A few days later he came back.

"Cap, is you got any of dese cowketchers?" he inquired.

"Do you mean bumpers," asked the dealer.

"Yasir."

"Well, do you want one for both ends of your car?"

"Nawsir, Cap, aint nobody gwine ter ketch up wid me. Ah jes want one for de front."

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BRIEF SPECIFICATION

Four-cylinder monobloc engine, 69 x 120 mm. Pressure fed lubrication. Zenith carburettor. H.T. magneto ignition. Thermo syphon cooling. Leather to metal cone clutch. Three-speed and reverse. Bevel drive. Detachable wheels. Electric starting and lighting.

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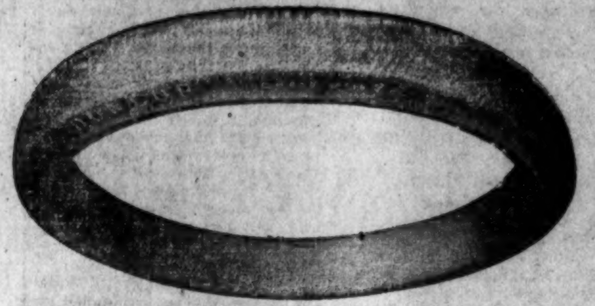

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YOUR TURN NEXT

"Nonsense!" says the careful driver, "I never take any risks." Possibly not, but the other man may, and for practical purposes it is immaterial whether you break your neck through your own or another man's carelessness, the verdict of the coroner's jury would not be altered: "Death by misadventure" or "Manslaughter," would be their only remark about it. The fact that you were in life a careful driver would not feed and educate your kiddies.

Your motor car ceases to be an asset when it causes your liabilities to be greater than its own value. A car which you may pick up cheap can do just as much damage to another man's property as the expensive limousine. If you are so wealthy that you can afford to be involved in expensive litigation; so wealthy that it does not matter whether your car is damaged; so wealthy that there is no danger of your widow and orphans being destitute, then DON'T INSURE.

But if you are an ordinary mortal, to whom such matters are a consideration, then do not hesitate a moment, but take out an—

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X. S. POLICY

The China Press
SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1920

CRICKET GAME FEATURED BY HIGH SCORING

S.C.C. And Returned Men Put Up A Good Exhibition At Race Course

QUAYLE MAKES CENTURY

S.R.C. 2nd XI. Smother Cricket Club 2nd Team; Police Beat Parsees

The Shanghai Cricket Club entertained the Returned Men yesterday afternoon and the result of the meeting was a game full of interest and which ended in a draw very much in favor of the Returned Men.

The Club batted first when Deeks and Spencer faced the attack. The play was on the slow side and when Spencer had gathered 32 he was dismissed, but Deeks continued to make runs. When he had scored 69 he had to acknowledge himself beaten. After his dismissal the rest of the side did little and with the score at 195 the S.C.C. were all out.

The Returned Men were faced with a fairly big score, and had only an hour and a half to get the runs, but Ollerdessen and Quayle started off at a fine rate and inside the first twenty minutes had placed fifty on the scoring board.

PLAYERS HIT OUT

The order of the day was "Win at all costs" and the players went out to hit at anything within reach. Ollerdessen was playing with an easy style and placing the ball just where the fielder was not, and he looked as if he was in for another century. But the hopes of his admirers were crushed. When he had got 24 he was sent back.

Then it was that Quayle filled the public eye. He hit splendidly and as four followed four it looked as if the impossible would be achieved. His century went up, leaving still another score or more to get to win, but the time was running out, and hit as hard as they could, the Returned Men could not get the runs in time.

For the Club O'Hara and Hanson each took four wickets for 31 and 40 respectively. Both kept an excellent length and had the batsmen very respectful.

S. C. C.

S. J. Deeks, c. Brotherton, b. O'Hara	69
Rev. C. E. Spencer, b. H. W. Allison	32
J. M. Pearson, b. W. N. Hansell	1
Lieut. Harrison, b. W. N. Hansell	0
H. W. P. McMeekin, b. Quayle	5
Pay Lt. Com. Hammet, c. Wilson, b. Hansell	17
H. E. Muriel, b. Hansell	13
A. H. Leslie, b. O'Hara	4
W. S. Read, b. Hansell	6
J. Robertson, c. Brotherton, b. O'Hara	7
J. Hinton, c. Brotherton, b. O'Hara	6
Extras	35
Total	195

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
O'Hara	14	2	31	4
Wilson	8	2	13	0
Wainwright	4	1	18	0
Quayle	8	3	25	1
Allison	8	1	15	1
Hansell	10	1	40	4
Leach	4	0	18	0

Returned Men

J. Quayle, not out	110
H. Ollerdessen, b. Harrison	24
D. W. Leach, c. Pearson, b. Harrison	11
F. L. Wainwright, l.b.w., b. Harrison	26
T. W. R. Wilson, b. Harrison	0
A. W. Hayward, not out	0
W. H. Hansell, H. W. Allison, H. E. Jones, Dr. W. E. O'Hara, J. Brotherton	Did Not Bat
Extras	8
Total (for 4 wkts.)	179

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hinton	6	0	41	0
Hamnett	3	0	23	0
Harrison	10	0	44	4
Read	9	2	41	0
Robertson	2	0	11	0
Muriel	2	0	11	0

S.C.C. 2nd XI V. S.R.C. 2nd XI

The S.C.C. second string paid a visit to the Recs Ground but the team was not strong owing to many of the players who promised to play failing to appear. The Recs second eleven were in top form and treated all the bowlers with scant respect except Tribe and Monk who both took four

(Continued on Page 2)

Will Represent U.S. In Figure Skating Events At Olympic Games

Nathaniel Niles

Nathaniel M. Niles, of Boston, well known as a tennis player, sailed with the first American entrants in the Antwerp Olympic games on the liner Finland. Niles will represent the United States in the figure skating events. Miss Theresa Weld, also of Boston, who, with Niles, jointly holds the national doubles skating championship, also sailed on the Finland. Miss Weld and Niles will skate in the doubles at Antwerp.

Lawn Bowls

RINK CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

The Rink Championship Final was played off yesterday afternoon at Hongkew Park. There was an enthusiastic crowd out, including many of the fair sex, and the game was much enjoyed.

The Recreation Club drew first blood, Stormes making the shot when his opponents were laying two. The second head saw a great exhibition of drawing, with the result that the Lawn Bowls Club secured a four.

The next four heads were productive of eight to Gavin Campbell, Stormes winning the next three with two ones and a four, which brought the score to 12-7. Stormes was playing a splendid game and carrying his team on his shoulders.

Steady play continued until the 12th end, when Campbell got in a five, this being the most critical stage of the game, the score then standing at 19-9.

Hereafter the Lawn Bowls four played confidently, and eventually won the match by 25 points to 15.

For the winners all four players put up a steady game, with Munro outstanding, and they fully deserved their win.

On the losing side Stormes played his usual masterly game, but was badly supported, the only player to give him any help being Fanstone.

This is the third year in succession that the Lawn Bowls Club has annexed the Rink Championship, thus equalising the efforts of the "Big Four," who also won on three consecutive occasions. The teams with full scores are appended herewith:

LAWN BOWLS CLUB

G. L. Campbell (skip), J. Buckley, W. B. Pitt, J. Munro.

RECREATION CLUB

G. B. Stormes (skip), G. Ackerman, E. Fanstone, T. Veitch.

	Lawn Bowls Club		Recreation Club	
Ends	Score	Total	Score	Total
1	—	—	1	1
2	4	4	—	1
3	1	5	—	1
4	4	9	—	1
5	2	11	—	1
6	1	12	—	1
7	—	12	1	2
8	—	12	1	3
9	—	12	4	7
10	2	14	—	9
11	—	14	2	9
12	5	19	—	9
13	—	19	1	10
14	2	21	—	10
15	—	21	2	12
16	2	23	—	12
17	1	24	—	12
18	—	24	1	13
19	—	24	1	14
20	1	25	—	14
21	—	25	1	15
Total		25		15

A Midsummer Night's Madness

BY DOMINO

Scene I. (Somewhere on the Bund. Time, Twilight.)

Jiggs: In soothe I know not why I am so sad,
You say it wearies you, it wearies me—
Mutt: Call'st thyself a man and will not strike,
I know too well what cowards these shrews make of us all,
But man, now is thy chance. Now in the stilly hour of eve,
When the humming mosquitoes begin to bite,
When the toilers of the day make for the club,
And there to mix things in a trivial round.
Bestir thyself!
Jiggs: What would'st thou have me do. Thou knowest too well
How I am tormented days and nights with one yclept "Maggie."
Mutt: Tut man. Now comes the chance for which you long have waited.
That shrew, who for this many a year hast spoiled thy life,
E'en now disporteth herself with one oft, called a Lap.
They wander round and round the Gardens fair.
Partaking of the Whangpoo's balmy air.
They listen to the strains of bands and cries,
And watch the amahs fanning off the flies.
Jeff: Come insect, tell us what you would right quick.
If you have remedies by which this Jiggs
May yet escape the penalities of sin
Why then unfold and keep us not so long.
Mutt: Ah, vanlet, op'st thy mouth so wide. Then list.
I have a plan by which Jiggs may escape.
Jiggs: From Maggie? Do not raise my hope so far,
And then in bitter sorrow crush me still.
Mutt: List. Oh list. If ever thou did'st love me prithee list.
See yonder is the car which Maggie and her Lap
Do drive about the town.
E'en now I'll take it to some near garage,
And when she comes again to look for it
Jeff: She'll find it not—
Jiggs: And Jiggs once more is hit.
Mutt: But no. You Jiggs run off right quick
And borrow clothes from Shanghai's A.D.C.
Dress like unto a chauffeur, goggles too,
And wear a beard to cover up thy mouth.
Jiggs: Tis well, I do begin to smell a plot.
Farewell my friends, work out thy scheme the while,
And long before thou can'st so much as wink
I'll be with thee again—(Exit Jiggs)
Mutt: Now see my plan. We are unknown to Maggie,
And in these suits of white, so dearly bought,
We can with ease pass for two noblemen.
This car we've hired at three bucks a time
Will be the instrument to work our crime.
Jeff: Methinks, I see some method in thy madness,
Come bring me to the scheme
Mutt: That will I do—
And may the issue never make us rue.
When Jiggs returns again like to a chauffeur
He sits him at that car. When Maggie comes
From walking through the groves of palms and trees
She finds her car has gone, and Jiggs as well,
Jeff: The band begins to play, the babies yell—
Mutt: She's in distress. I quickly rescue her.
I am the Prince Ice-Creamo, you my Jeff
Must be the Duke Pea-Nutty—Then she falls.
Jeff: What wilt thou say to pacify the shrew?
Mutt: Leave all the rest to me. But here comes Jiggs
In truly fine disguise. Well met merry fellow.
When Maggie comes, I introduce myself,
Would take her in my car since hers is lost
Then quickly will we hie us to the Point
Where lies a junk. I'll call the junk my yacht.
Jeff: But will she come with you?
Mutt: I doubt it not.
For I will ask her as my guest the while
And when she is right safely there bestowed,
We quickly make for shore
Jeff: The junk makes for Pootoo.
Mutt: But shush. Look here she comes, now make no fuss
I'll to her straight
Jiggs: Christopher Columbus!
(Enter Maggie, looks around for her car.)
Mutt: Fair lady why so sad.
Mrs. Jiggs: Where is my car,
And where my erring husband?
Jiggs: That is me (Trembling)
Mutt: Be not afeard lady. I am the Prince Ice-Creamo
This the Duke Pea-Nutty.
Mrs. Jiggs: I've oft heard tell of you
Tis said thou'rt valiant and true
And rescue damsels in their dire distress—
Jiggs: And get their pictures in The China Press.

Mutt: Well, madam, may we claim a boon this sultry night,
Would you step in this car and let us to the Point,
Where drinks are cold and zephyr softly sighs
And Duke and I will tell thee?
Jiggs: Lies, and lies and lies.
Mrs. Jiggs: My noble friends my soul would gladly speak
Yes take me, Take me, take me—
Jiggs: Take her quick —
Mutt: Then madam let's away. Chauffeur start the car.
Jeff: Madam this is the moment of my life
Mutt: Tis truly sweet!
Mrs. Jiggs: To hear mosquitoes hum
Jiggs: I fear me that the end is Kindom Come.
(All three depart in car, Jiggs sounds the hooter and the plot begins to work.)

Scene 2. On Board The Junk. Time 9 p.m.

Mrs. Jiggs: Could I but only once set eye upon the pair,
Their mothers would no longer call them fair,
And Jiggs, for he was in this dire plot
Would ever more be on this world—a blot—
(Maggie screams)
Come varlets, come and list to me the while
(Enter ship coolie)
I want to see the captain, what's his name,
Coolie: The captain b'long one foleign man missee
His name they callee Rough-Neck, he no good
Mrs. Jiggs: Send him to me and quickly too thou knave.
(Exit coolie)
If I can but get round this captain, then
I'll to the shore and find right rapidly
Where are the Prince, the Duke and Mister Jiggs. *(Enter captain)*
Mrs. Jiggs: Oh sir, you see a lady sore distressed
Captain: Gee Whizz 'tis Maggie, sister know'st me not?
Mrs. Jiggs: What! Can this be true? Can this be brother mine.
Captain: Aye Maggie it is true. No longer could I stay
In States where everyone was right bone dry,
And where the police upon me had their eye.
I did escape and landed in Shanghai—

(Continued on Page 2)

"WATER DOGS" GETTING READY FOR KOBE MEET

Local Interport Team Not As Strong As Might Be; But Will Try Hard

MANY STAY AT HOME

Polo Team Should Be Able To Hold Its Own; Notes Of Swimmers

Preparations for the coming interport swimming, diving and water polo contests, between Shanghai and Kobe, are now well advanced, the team from the Model Settlement being scheduled to leave here next Saturday on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru.

Contrary to expectations, by no means the best local natatorial talent is available for the journey. Berthet, who might be relied on for practically all the straight swimming events, and who would be a mainstay on the water polo team and a useful reserve man for the diving, plunge-for-distance and throwing the polo ball, cannot get away, it is reported, though hopes are not yet quite abandoned on this score.

Fetherstonhaugh, our local sprint champion, is likewise a non-starter, Brodie (who won the furlong championship last year) has notified the club of his inability to go, while the holder of the Far Eastern record in the plunge-for-distance, J. H. McGregor, cannot get away.

PERSONNEL OF TEAM

According to latest information the team will be composed of J. B. Brown, R. W. MacCabe, T. R. Macdonald, H. O. Wallin and T. W. R. Wilson (from the Rowing Club); C. Encarnacao, E. F. Mears and C. E. Ozorio (from the Shanghai International Swimming Club) and J. Worwood (Police Recreation Club).

This team will be strongest on water polo. Wilson at goal is almost impregnable; MacCabe, Macdonald and Encarnacao should be a first-rate back division; while Wallin, Brown and Mears in the forward line, ought to be safe for the scoring.

Owing to the nonstarting of Berthet, Brodie, Fetherstonhaugh and Goldman, the teamrace chances of Shanghai are greatly endangered, though Brown, Mears, Encarnacao, Ozorio and Worwood should make a useful quintette.

PROBABLE STARTERS

The probable entrants for Shanghai in the various events are:—

100 yards—Mears, Brown, Worwood.
220 yards—Mears, Brown, Worwood.
440 yards—Brown, Wallin, Ozorio.
880 yards—Brown, Wallin, Ozorio.
Plunge-for-distance — MacCabe, Mears.
Throwing the polo ball—MacCabe, Wallin, Macdonald, Encarnacao.
Diving—Brown, Mears, Wilson, Encarnacao.

MacCabe has been out of the racing game for three seasons

(Continued on Page 2)

Hankow Races

The Hankow Race Club and Recreation Ground have issued their program for the autumn race meeting which is to be held on November 22, 23, and 24.

During the period of the meeting there will be 26 races, eight of which are for griffins. Ponies to be entered for the meeting must be in Hankow not later than September 15, after which date they must remain in Hankow until the meeting.

None but griffins, or ponies that have run as griffins at the Hankow Race Club, are qualified to enter.

At The Traps

Today, starting at 4:30 o'clock, a "Ladies Day" program will be given at the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club. The fair sex are requested to be on hand promptly, in order that their "Sir-Knights" can be chosen for them. Two cups are to be contested for.

Hong Tennis Finals

The finals in the Hong doubles tennis matches will be played on the courts of the Cercle Sportif Francais tomorrow afternoon commencing at 5 o'clock, weather permitting.

Messrs. W. S. A. Pott and W. P. Roberts (St. John's University) will meet Messrs. J. Tanaka and S. Nakajima (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha) for the title. The public is cordially invited.

World Record Is Shattered By Speed Marvel, Man O' War

Riddle's Great Colt Lowers All Previous Marks For Mile And Three Furlongs

Samuel D. Riddle's marvelous race horse, Man o' War, gave at Belmont Park on June 12 what was beyond a doubt the greatest exhibition of speed ever witnessed on any race track when he shattered the world's record for a mile and three furlongs in winning the $10,000 Belmont Stakes, while a crowd of 25,000 sat stunned by the almost unbelievably brilliant performance. The champion did not just clip the mark, but literally shattered it, for he ran the distance in 2:14 1-5, which is two and three-fifths seconds faster than any horse had ever run it before.

The world's record was previously held by Dean Swift, which ran a mile and three furlongs in 2:16 4-5, at Liverpool, England, in 1908. The next lowest mark was made in the running of the Belmont last year when Sir Barton set a new American record for the distance of 2:17 2-5. The Canadian and Australian records do not even closely approach the English and American marks, which stood until yesterday afternoon.

When the figures were posted there was a hum of amazement in the packed stands. Every one had been expecting Man o' War to lower the record made by Sir Barton last year, but no one was quite ready to believe it would be lowered to the extent of several seconds and take the world's mark

(Continued on Page 2)

America's Greatest Baseball Teams Coming To Shanghai

New York Giants Have Contract For Tour Of Orient And Will Bring World's Champions

Tokio, July 25.—The Far East and Shanghai will see the best baseball in the world this fall, if well developed plans of promoters on both sides of the Pacific Ocean come to maturity. The New York Giants, probably the most consistently good team in either of the big baseball leagues in the United States, are billed to appear in Tokio and Osaka and later in China for a series of games with the world's champions in late October and early November and it is expected that the two American teams will then come on to China.

Contracts have already been signed by Mr. Y. Kushibiki, widely-known Japanese sporting promoter, and "Larry" Doyle, captain and second baseman of the Giants, for a barn-storming tour of the Orient to begin as soon as the world's series is over. The Giants' opponents will be the winners of that series, or in case the Giants themselves are the world's champions, the Boston Red Sox will be the second team in the party.

Mr. Kushibiki said that he expected the baseball party to reach Japan about October 25.

But baseball fans of the Orient are promised an additional treat. Mr. Kushibiki said that he had received word "Babe" Ruth, the greatest individual star and drawing card in the game today, had signed up with Doyle to make the trip. There is a good chance that Ruth's team, the New York Yankees, will be one of the contenders for the world's title, as the Yanks are now far out in the lead in the American League, and that Ruth may come to the Orient as one of the champions. But whether the Yanks win or not, "Babe" Ruth, with his record of 32 home runs in half a season, is promised to appear this fall.

Doyle is also angling to secure Buck Weaver of the White Sox, Ty Cobb of the Tigers and other stars for this trip.

There is little chance that the Giants will cop the coveted world's title this fall, as they have been far down the list and not going strong. The teams whose chances of making the trip with the Giants seem best are Cleveland and New York in the American League and the Cincinnati Reds, last year's champions, the St. Louis Cardinals or the Chicago Cubs in the National. If Cleveland comes that would give the fans of the Orient a chance to see a luminary like Tris Speaker; the Yankees have, besides Ruth, such stars as Roger Peckinpaugh and Wally Pipp; the Reds have practically the same line-up as that which drubbed the White Sox in the title series last fall, with Heinie Groh and such box stars as Reuter, Ring and Hod Eller; the Cardinals are built around Rogers Honnsby, the greatest shortstop in the game, while the Cubs could show such men as Hollocher, Dode Paskert and Fred Merkle.

The stars of the Giant aggregation this year are Benny Kauff, George Burns and Dave Bancroft.

TO PLAY AT WASEDA

The games in Tokio are to be played in the Waseda University diamond. The seating capacity of the Waseda park, now about 15,000, will be more than doubled, according to the plans of Mr. Kushibiki, who says that with the temporary stands he will build the park will seat 35,000 persons, a real world's series crowd, when the Giants and the champions take the field for their first contest. The contract calls for all the games to be played that the weather will permit, and with an even break in weather luck Tokio will have half a dozen ball games of championship calibre staged before the American professionals pass on to other places.

From Osaka the Giants and their opponents will go on to Shanghai where they will play probably in December. The plans call for the players to reach Manila before the end of December, so as to stage a series before the great carnival crowds in the chief city of the Philippines. They will return by way of Honolulu, stopping there long enough for a series, and then get back to the States just about in time for the spring training season to open. The entire trip is under the management of Mr. Kushibiki, who is making the guarantee that is bringing the Americans to the Far East.

This will not be the first time that American professional diamond artists have invaded the Far East. In the fall of 1908 the Reach All American team came to Japan and played a few games with the Japanese college teams, showing the Japanese players that they still had much to learn before they could hope to attain the standards of American professional baseball.

"BOLSHEVIKI" TURN ON REGS AND REND 'EM

"Trotsky" Dodge's Aggregation Of Performing Comets Conquer Rivals

FIRST GAME OF SERIES

Regulars Forced To Recruit Players From Grandstand; Result Disastrous

Without the services of Cy Wilhoit and Terry, who was scheduled to pitch, the Shanghai Regulars yesterday afternoon suffered defeat in the first game of the new baseball series with the Bolsheviks. The Red Sox certainly didn't look like a prize-winning club and it begins to appear that "Trotsky" Dodge had the right hunch, when he went ahead and had the gold-plated Gillettes inscribed with the names of his men.

The Bolsheviks played fine baseball and deserved to win. Merrill pitched a beautiful game, letting the Regulars down with only seven hits, and all but two of those were of the "scratch variety." He had fine support from his battery mate, Giauque, whose mighty war-club drove in all of the Bolsheviks runs. This big fellow hit a home run, a three-bagger and a two-bagger during the matinee.

"Blondy" Covington, of the Westminster Tobacco Co., wishes to announce that he will give a prize to the man on each team who comes through this series of games with the highest batting average—the prizes to consist of fifteen tins of fifty cigarettes to each winner.

No man can expect to win a prize, no matter what his average may be, if he only shows up for one or two games.

FIVE O'CLOCK GAMES

The games on Tuesdays and Thursdays will be called at 5:00 p.m. and will be seven-inning affairs. On Saturday the usual nine innings will be played and the time for starting will be 3:30 p.m.

Any game where there are not enough players out for a complete lineup, and coolies are used to fill in the field, will not be recognised as an official game in this series.

Today the Bolsheviks and the U. S. Destroyer Lee teams will cross bats; game called at 3:30 p.m. sharp. This should be a very interesting game, as the destroyer boys are in lots better condition than they were last week, when they lost to the Regulars.

"Doc" Downs is trying to arrange a three-cornered meet between Tientsin, Dairen and Shanghai, to be played sometime in August. Prospects for this series are very bright, and definite announcements regarding it will be made before the end of the week.

Following is the tabulated score:

Regulars	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Ladd, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
Stovall, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Smith, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Bills, ss.	3	1	1	3	3
Porterfield, p.	3	1	1	1	2
Lifley, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Clymer, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Holman, c.	4	1	1	7	4
Currens, rf.	2	0	1	0	0
Gollatz, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	41	3	7	24	11

Bolsheviks	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Hopkins, 1b.	4	0	3	11	0
Pung, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
Tinkham, cf.	4	3	1	1	0
Giauque, c.	4	3	3	9	1
Claire, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
Covington, ss.	4	0	1	0	1
Held, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Busch, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Merrill, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	35	8	11	27	8

Errors—Bills 2, Smith, Pung, Giauque, Claire.

Home runs—Giauque. Three base-hits—Holman, Bills, Giauque.

Two base hits—Giauque. Struck out: by Merrill 8, Porterfield 5.

Base on balls off Merrill 1.

Double plays—Pung to Hopkins.

Just Dope

"Anna Held," the Bolshevik third baseman, insisted on wearing her helmet, which undoubtedly gave more power to the other actors.

The Regulars were shorthanded, so Tommy Holman, being musically inclined, dug up his friend Earl Currens, who "tickles the ivories" at the Astor. Earl hasn't had on a suit since his College days, but he certainly crossed up the natives yesterday, when he hit a Texas leaguer to right field, scoring Holman who had a three-bagger ahead of him.

The Bolsheviks exhibited a little nervousness in the fifth inning, when they insisted that it only took two men down to retire a side for an inning.

"Hoppy" Hopkins is sure on the trail of those cigarettes offered by Covington for the leading hitter of this series. "Hoppy" tied with Giauque for the batting honors so far, by landing out three safe blows out of four times up.

Smith and Stovall, two of the Regular's outfielders, were called in to play the infield yesterday. Both men gave very good accounts of themselves.

"Kid" Tinkham says he will have something to say about who gets those cigarettes. "Tink" got a safe blow for himself yesterday.

At The Theaters

THE APOLLO

Commencing tomorrow evening and running for three nights, the management of the Apollo announce a powerful cinema masterpiece featuring Mr. Frank Keenan, entitled "The Master Man." Mr. Keenan being one of America's strongest and best character actors, it is almost a certainty that "The Master Man" will give Apollo audiences a distinct thrill and thorough satisfaction.

On Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings next, at this theater, popular Madge Kennedy will be seen in Roy Somerville's dramatic conception, "The Danger Game." Today's matinee will feature James J. Corbett in the final episodes of "The Midnight Man." Tonight the attraction will be a forceful screen version of the drama "Respectable By Proxy."

THE ISIS

At the Isis tonight the cinema version of "Les Miserables" Victor Hugo's "greatest novel on earth," will be shown for the last time. Commencing tomorrow evening and running through Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the fifth and sixth episodes of the thrilling "Adventures of Ruth," starring Miss Ruth Roland, will be the attraction.

These two episodes, entitled "The Bank Robbery" and "The Border Fury," carry Miss Roland through a series of hair-raising experiences which make her audiences gasp even when seeing the photographic record of them. This is said to be among the greatest serial pictures ever produced. The third and fourth episodes will be shown at today's matinee, commencing at 3 o'clock.

THE OLYMPIC

Irresistible Vivian Martin, a Paramount star of the first magnitude, will be seen at the Olympic this afternoon and evening in a charming screen drama entitled "The Sunset Trail." It is a story of the California redwood country, and is said to be crammed with action, suspense and charming romance.

Also on the bill is Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle in one of his screamingly funny comedies entitled "A Reckless Romeo." Arbuckle can do more ludicrous things than any other fat man in captivity, and is always worth a "look-see."

Mid-week and week-end programs for this theater will be announced later.

THE VICTORIA

Sessue Hayakawa, the remarkable Japanese actor, will be seen for the last time at the Victoria tonight in the tremendous stage play of the late Lawrence Irving, entitled "The Typhoon." This is a gripping and dramatic photoplay and has had long runs in both America and England, where the critics heaped no end of praise on the author, the star and the production itself.

THE LYCEUM

Tomorrow night, commencing at 9:15 o'clock, R. B. Salisbury's excellent little band of players, "The Quaints" will give their farewell performance in Shanghai. Those who have not yet had the pleasure of seeing and hearing "The Quaints" should certainly not permit the company to get away without inspection. They present a clean, wholesome, jolly little pot-pourri which is guaranteed to chase the clouds away from the heart and supplant them with joy-beams innumerable: Don't miss 'em!

ST. GEORGE'S

Dainty Dorothy Phillips, in "The Talk of The Town" will be the cinema attraction this evening at St. George's open-air cinema, commencing at 9:15 o'clock. This is a splendid picture and has had long runs in New York, Chicago and San Francisco just recently.

THE TOWA

The Towa tonight will feature that virile American screen star, William Duncan in the first and second episodes of a hair-raising serial entitled "Smashing Barriers," a western drama which has "punch" written in every inch of film. There will also be a Japanese "Metamorphosis" picture and a Charlie Chaplin comedy.

Cricket In Engand

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 29.—The retirement from cricket of Mr. P. F. Warner, captain of All-England and Middlesex, is announced.

Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by 4 wickets.

World Record Is Shattered By Speed Marvel, Man O' War

(Continued from Page 1)

his colt out with the expectation of making such wonderful time.

BEST OF ALL TIMES

The race left no doubt in the minds of all turfmen present that they had seen the greatest horse of this or any other age. Up to this time they had been content to say that he was America's finest product, but after he crossed the line in the Belmont and his time was flashed there were none among the veterans of the turf who could think of a horse that compared with him. It is safe to say that Man o' War is the super-horse of the ages as far as records go back; a horse the like of which will probably never be seen by the present generation of horsemen. Man o' War would seem to typify the final goal of breeders, the perfect race horse, gifted with all the essentials of greatness. The son of Fair Play has set a mark which all horses save himself are likely to shoot at vainly for many years to come.

The Belmont Stakes did not, of course, provide a real contest. No one in the great throng had expected that it would. The public as well as horsemen have given up any idea that any three-year-old in the country can make Man o' War get out of a gallop. It was not a race but an exhibition by a great horse and as such it more than satisfied every one who saw the colt in action. There is pleasure enough for those present in the thought that they have seen the world's greatest race horse and moreover have been witnesses of his record-making performance. Man o' War finds himself in the position of Alexander of yore, seeking new worlds to conquer, and as there are no horses of his age to race with him he has only the reduction of records for various distances as a stimulus.

DAVID HARUM IS WITHDRAWN

It was the original intention to send two horses against the Fair Play colt in the Belmont Stakes, but W. R. Coe's David Harum was withdrawn and only G. W. Loft's Donnacona was left to act as a running mate. Donnacona is a high class colt, one of the best of his age and it is something of a measure of the greatness of Man o' War that Donnacona finished a sixteenth of a mile back of the winner though doing his best to the end.

There was scarcely any speculation on the race. Man o' War was quoted at the prohibitive odds of 1 to 20, as against 12 to 1 for the Loft colt. Practically the only wagers made were by persons who wanted, for the sake of sentiment, to say that they had made a bet on Man o' War.

The start for the Belmont is made from a chute which leads across the straightaway track into the training track. From the latter the horses turn into the main track at the turn which leads to the stretch.

As the barrier went up Man o' War popped to the front and Jockey Clarence Kummer, wearing his gold stirrups again, let the Fair Play colt run with a fine flight of speed from the beginning. Man o' War never waits for a pace maker. His habit of running races is to go to the front and bid his rivals to come on and catch him.

Through the training track course Man o' War maintained a lead of about two lengths, and was still under restraint, while Donnacona was moving along at a fast clip and apparently had something left. As the horses reached that point where they turned into the main track Donnacona moved up resolutely until he closed the gap of daylight which had appeared between the horses since the start. From the stands it appeared that he was right at the heels of the champion, and the Loft horse was moving with fine speed.

FLASHES AWAY FROM RIVAL

Kummer looked back and, seeing Donnacona, he gave Man o' War his head. The son of Fair Play developed a new rate of speed in half a dozen strides. He began to move away from his rival as though the latter was anchored. At the turn into the stretch Man o' War was four lengths in front, and he had not yet been permitted to run as it was quite evident he wished to.

When Man o' War reached the stretch the crowd began to yell to Kummer to let him run, for it was the desire of every one to see a new record made. Kummer did as they desired. Instead of taking a pull on his mount, as he had done in his previous race, he let Man o' War step along all through the stretch, although at no time urging him. He simply let the colt run freely, and then it became evident how he outclasses the others of his age. He not only left a wide margin between him and Donnacona, but he made a joke of the race, as such. He gained a length with every two strides, and though his head was still held high in the air, he increased his lead by a sixteenth of a mile in the distance of the stretch. Man o' War was around the turn and being pulled up when Donnacona crossed the finish line.

There was great cheering for the champion when he came back to the stands and general congratulations for Mr. Riddle for the establishment of the new world's record. Horsemen who watched the race thought the Fair Play colt could have reduced the mark by at least another fraction of a second had he been in the least extended. Though he was fairly flying through the stretch, he was not running at his top speed. Kummer sat perfectly still on him, neither urging or restraining him, and perhaps one touch of the whip would have taken another two-fifths from the time. This was the first time that Man o' War had ever raced at such a distance, but when he pulled up he was not even breathing hard.

CLEOPATRA SETS MARK

Not all of the record-making was left to Man o' War. W. R. Coe's Cleopatra set a new track record for a mile and three furlongs over the main course in winning the Coaching Club American Oaks from P. A. Clark's La Rablee and distance in 2:18 4-5, and at that had only to gallop to score her victory by three lengths.

These were the highlights of a program which included no less than three distinct features, but which brought out such small field as to provide rather poor contests Cleopatra, which is easily the best three-year-old filly of the year, had almost as easy a time winning the Oaks as did Man o' War in his race She outclassed her field, and it was just a question of how far she would win by. She was not extended at any time to gain the victory by the margin of three lengths, and was just galloping through the stretch.

Riddle Refuses Offer Of $260,000 For Colt

Just a short time before Man o' War stepped out on the track at Belmont Park recently to shatter the world's record for a mile and three furlongs, his owner, Samuel D. Riddle of Philadelphia, refused an offer of $260,000 for this great colt. In doing so he was not seeking to establish a price for Man o' War, for he declared emphatically that he would not set a sum on this son of Fair Play. As far as the Philadelphia sportsman is concerned, no amount of money could buy his prize racer, which he intends to retire to the stud after the 1921 season. The offer was made by Joseph L. Murphy, also of Philadelphia.

Millions Wagered On Ponies In Paris

High Cost Of Living Fails To Cut Down The Revenue From Mutuel Receipts

Paris, June 20.—More than 500,000,000 francs were wagered on the ponies of the Paris race tracks last year despite the high cost of living, which the French were objecting to so strenuously. These facts were pointed out in the Chamber of Deputies during the fight for a bigger levy on the Paris mutuel receipts at the race courses. Longchamps, long the scene of social as well as racing successes, led the records with a total of 152,000,000. Vincennes and Auteuil together registered 170,000,000. Deauville and small courses in the provinces added 35,000,000 to the total.

The French Government at present receives 10 percent of all bets, and last year from this source it gave 50,000,000 francs to various charitable funds, and especially those of the devastated regions. Only 5,000,000 francs of the revenue from the betting were devoted to the improvement of the national highways and water works. Statistics compiled for the first quarter of the present year indicate that last year's total for betting will be exceeded by 50 percent.

More than 14,000,000 francs already has been paid out in prizes by racing societies and breeding organisations under state control. This figure does not include private betting in cafes and gambling houses which evade police restrictions, and Deputies including M. Rothschild and other horse owners, are insisting that the Government suppress private betting, which pays nothing to the state coffers.

M. Rothschild contends that a large section of the public never will contribute to the national bonus but are willing to dig down in their stockings for war time France if they get the chance to win something, even if the Government decides to increase taxation on racing another 10 percent. Opponents to this increase declare, however, that further restrictions will kill a sport which is already yielding large amounts to national charities, and they threaten to transfer their stables to England and America, where the mutual system is not subjected to such heavy deductions.

'Ty' Cobb May Be Through With Game

Chicago, June 24.—Before returning East Secretary Von Oh' of the Philadelphia Athletics said that Ty Cobb told him he probably could not play ball again In a game here on June 6 Cobb had a collision with Right Fielder Flagstead and sprained a knee.

It developed the tendons were pulled and the Georgian may be out of the game permanently.

"Water Dogs" Getting Ready For Kobe Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

with it. Not even his owner had thought he would stage such a performance for he had not sent now, but may in case of need compete in the quarter and half-mile events.

THE HONGKONG MEET

It has not yet been definitely decided whether it will be possible for Shanghai to accept Hongkong's invitation to another interport contest. As it would come much later in the season, the meeting might yet be arranged.

In the meantime, all competitors are training assiduously, both for the interport and for the respective club meets.

It is pleasing to note that the Police club are going strong. They had a very successful meeting last Thursday at the Municipal swimming bath, and entertained a water polo team from the Rowing Club; having to acknowledge defeat, however, by four goals to nil.

With a little practice this club may be relied on to develop into a first-class water polo crowd, as they have all the material necessary. All they need is practice and coaching.

Standing of Swimmers in Rowing Club 1920 Scores:

	Composite Race	Throwing Polo Ball	Standing Headers	1-length any stroke	Long Plunge	2-lengths back stroke	*2-lengths any stroke	Running Headers	Total
C. H. Bell	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
L. Bertes	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3½	8½
R. A. Berthet	0	0	3	3½	4	4	1	1	16½
E. A. Brodie	4	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	13
J. B. Brown	2	1	4	3½	1	3	1	1	16½
E. Buss	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
A. P. Goldman	1	3½	1	2	2	0	1	1	11½
J. E. Henry	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
J. Krygsman	1	3½	0	0	1	1	1	3½	11
E. T. Nash	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
B. L. Smith	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
L. Syberg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
E. N. Trueman	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
E. W. Vanderburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H. O. Wallin	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	8
R. Wikehl	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
T. W. R. Wilson	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4

*Final heat yet to be swum.

American Company, S.V.C., Holds Monthly Shoot

On Saturday, the 24th of July the American Co. S.V.C. had a very interesting afternoon on the range, there were present 54 members. The event was the squad efficiency competition and monthly shoot.

The squad efficiency competition carries the following prizes.

1st.—The Coporals Cup, value $20.

2nd.—A Shield valued at $8 each will be given to each man of the winning squad.

These prizes were presented to the Company by Q. M. Sergt. N. A. Niloudaki.

Corporal Roberts' squad scored the first win, this squad had a 100 percent attendance and now leads Corporal Neah's squad by 15 points.

The ranges were as follows:
200 yards 2nd class figure targets.
300 yards 2nd class figure targets.
100 yards 1st class figure targets.

Two sighting and 5 scoring shots at each range, position lying. Lee Enfield Rifle.

These competitions will be carried on successively during July, August, September, October, November. The prizes will be awarded at the Company annual meeting in January.

The award of the prizes will be based as follows:

Company—Drill attendance during the period to count 1.

Corps—Parade attendance during the period to count 2.

Rifle Range attendance during the period to count 3.

If the above should result in a tie the highest scores will decide the winning squad.

Corporals to coach their own men on the range, and when possible give them individual instruction in holding and snapping.

The second competition will take place on Saturday, August 14, 2:00 to 6:00 p.m.

The following is the result of the Monthly Shoot giving the names of the four highest scores in each class.

H.P.S.=75.

A1 Class.
Sergt. Adamson . . Nett score=72*
Lieut. Wilner . . . Nett score=69
Pvt. Green . . . . . Nett score=68
Pvt. Fitch . . . . . . Nett score=66

A Class.
Corpl. Cooper . . . Nett score=59*
Corpl. Roberts . . Nett score=57
Corpl. Canda . . . . Nett score=56
Pvt. Deming . . . . Nett score=55

B Class.
Pvt. Cole . . . . Nett score=51*
Pvt. Calder . . . . . Nett score=50
Pvt. Christian . . . Nett score=50
Sergt. McCloskey Nett score=49

C Class.
Pvt. Xavier . . . . . Nett score=44*
Pvt. Brawley . . . Nett score=42
Pvt. Wilkins . . . . Nett score=42
Pvt. Weiss . . . . . . Nett score=41

D Class.
Pvt. Anderson . . . Nett score=31*
Pvt. Schlobohm . . Nett score=30
Pvt. Humphrey . . Nett score=24
Pvt. Foster . . . . . Nett score=24

*Winners of Spoons.

V. Olsen,
Musketry Officer.

July 30, 1920.

A Midsummer Night's Madness

(Continued from Page 1)

An opium merchant, Maggie, sure am I.
Mrs. Jiggs: Tis well, now get me to the shore
And sights you'll see that you saw ne-er before.
Captain: Put out the sampan, row us to the shore
Maggie step in.
(Maggie steps into sampan and rapidly reaches the shore.)
Scene 3. A Tavern. Time 10:30 p.m.
(Jiggs, Mutt, Jeff and Dinty Moore are all playing pinochle)
Jiggs. (Singing) Sigh no more father, father sigh no more
Maggie's gone away for good,
She'd come back, that's if she could
Sigh no more father, father sigh no more
(Chorus. All shouting). Maggie's gone away for good
She'd come back, that's if she could
Mag. Mag, Mag——
(Enter Maggie and captain.) ! ! ! ? ? ! !
Mutt: Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
Art thou a goblin damned or art thou——
Jiggs: Its Ma-ma-ma-ma!
(Lights out.)
Scene 4. Hospital ward. Time daybreak.
(Jiggs discovered playing with flowers. Doctors and nurses look on.)
Jiggs: (Singing) Maggie's gone away for good
She come back, that's if she could—Maggie!
Doctor: He is far gone. Is there any hope?
Nurse: He has been sadly handled. We must wait and see.
Jiggs: (Singing) Maggie's gone away for good
She'd come ba—(Sleeps)
(Exit doctors and nurses softly)

POLO MATCHES FOR BYDAND CUP DURING MONTH

Quite a crew of Shanghai's polo players turned out yesterday afternoon to indulge in a bit of practice, preliminary to the intra-club matches scheduled to come off during the present month, for the Bydand Cup.

Although no serious efforts were made in the way of a contest there was some brilliant equestrianism and polo-strategy exhibited during the course of the afternoon, indicating that the cup matches will be worth going some distance to see.

President Fearon, of the local club, announced that efforts were being made to render possible the acceptance of invitations recently received from the polo associations of Tientsin and Peking, for games to be played in those cities, during the month of September.

It is very likely that a team will make the trip, especially if the military and political situation clears and the traffic inconveniences and delays occasioned thereby are cleared away.

The team is likely to be the same one which recently defeated Hongkong in the Interport challenge match, consisting of Messrs. E. S. B. Rowe, H. G. Robinson, G. Dallas and E. H. McMichael (captain).

CRICKET GAME FEATURED BY HIGH SCORING

(Continued from Page 1)

wickets fairly cheaply. Manley made 64 and Willis, Powers Madar, Jensen and Ogden all contributed scores of twenty and over.

The S.C.C. second eleven fared badly against the bowling of W. T. Manley who took six wickets for 28 runs. Norman was the only batsman to put up a show and his 52 out of a score of 86 was splendid. No other player reached double figures.

S. R. C.

A. J. Willis, b. Grimshaw	34
W. T. Manley, st. Barnes, b. Tribe	64
L. P. Quincey, b. Tribe	2
R. T. Ryton, c. Knight, b. Tribe	2
G. F. Powers, st. Barnes, b. Tribe	30
H. J. Ambrose, c. Tribe, b. Monk	5
G. Madar, st. Barnes, b. Monk	27
G. V. Jensen, run out	30
J. V. Jensen, c. Harder, b. Monk	1
R. M. Ogden, not out	20
T. H. Youngson, b. Monk	5
Extras	14
Total	234

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Grimshaw	10	1	37	1
B. Dutholt	7	1	34	0
J. Harder	4	0	31	0
K. Tribe	8	0	47	4
C. Knight	3	0	25	0
W. Monk	7.5	0	46	4

S. C. C.

E. G. Norman, c. and b. Manley	52
C. Knight, b. Ogden	8
J. R. Harder, b. Manley	8
E. G. Barnes, b. Manley	1
W. J. Monk, c. and b. Manley	5
R. Grimshaw, c. Willis, b. Manley	1
K. W. Tribe, c. Manley, b. Ryton	1
B. W. Dutholt, c. Powers, b. Ryton	5
B. L. Smith, b. Ryton	0
L. Kear, not out	0
C. King, b. Manley	0
Extras	5
Total	86

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. M. Ogden	8	2	29	1
L. P. Quincey	4	0	18	0
W. T. Manley	8.1	0	28	6
R. T. Ryton	5	3	6	3

POLICE XI V. PARSEES

This game was played on the Police Ground and ended in a win for the homesters.

Lady Who Was There Tells The Real Baseball Story

BY VIOLA VERCLAIRE

Well, girls, I've been asked to write something about baseball for this paper, and while I don't know much about the game, I will undertake to make a few remarks, as I've nothing else to do.

Why they should pick on me to write this particular story, I do not know, unless it is because my husband plays on the team. I do not even know of any good reason why he should play baseball, as he never gets anything out of it except sprained fingers, wrists and a game leg now and then.

I've often asked him why he perferred playing ball to staying home and keeping me company, he always answers that he has to "keep in shape." But I can't see, for the life of me, where his "shape" is benefited any, since I first married him—if anything it is worse. If he doesn't look sharp I shall leave him flat. (Musical stuff)

UMPIRES ARE MEAN

Well I went out to the games this last week to watch the U. of C. Glee Club and Shanghai teams play. I didn't care so much for the ball games themselves, as I did to see those nice-looking boys from California. They certainly were nice-looking boys, and I think it was real mean of the umpires not to give them one of the games.

I noticed that the people who sat around me in the grandstand, seemed to be very familiar with the players, calling them by their first names. One man who sat near me, seemed to be more rude than the others. I heard him say "Oh you Bonehead." I don't know who he meant—I have been introduced to all of the players, but never remember of meeting any one by that name.

A little later on I heard this same man say "Bills stole second." Now I have met Mr. Bills, and he certainly doesn't look like a man who would steal. Probably the man had been drinking.

A SUGGESTION

You know, baseball is all right and exciting enough at times, but I think if they were to have a cabaret singer come out and do a good lively, jazzy number, or a hula dancer once in a while, between innings, it would help immensely—there would be more "pep" to the game—also more people in the grandstand. This is only a suggestion, and maybe I am wrong, but it seems to me it is kind of tiresome watching a ball game all afternoon.

To tell you the truth I don't believe I saw much of the ball game; I met a lady friend out there, who had brought the latest Vogue fashion book with her. She only came out to please her husband. Well, we spent most of the afternoon with the fashions but now and then got a gimpse of the game—when that awfully rude man who had evidently taken too much liquor, would shout out some loud and horribly insulting remark to one of the players.

One thing, I think Doctor Downs, who is manager, or whatever you call it, of the team, should see to, is to have plenty of baseball suits on hand, because one time when Mr. Wilhoit was running to second base, he fell down and tore his trousers. It was a sad accident, of course, but the worst part of it was he had to play all the rest of the afternoon in that torn suit, which took something from his dignity, and I'm sure took his mind from his playing.

ANOTHER MISTAKE

O yes, I want the baseball public to know one thing more. I heard a remark made out there—that Holman had a glass arm; I happen to be in a position to know that neither one of his arms is glass. Such remarks are very unnecessary unless one is quite positive. Anyway, how could a man play baseball with a glass arm? It's absolutely absurd. But of course it takes all sorts of people to make up a world.

Along towards the end of the game, everybody stood up. I know it is customary to stand, when a national anthem is being played, but I never heard any kind of music. However, I wasn't sorry, as I needed to stretch and yawn a bit; those seats were beginning to get pretty hard.

This is about all I could see that happened at the baseball game—anyway, I've got a tea party on.

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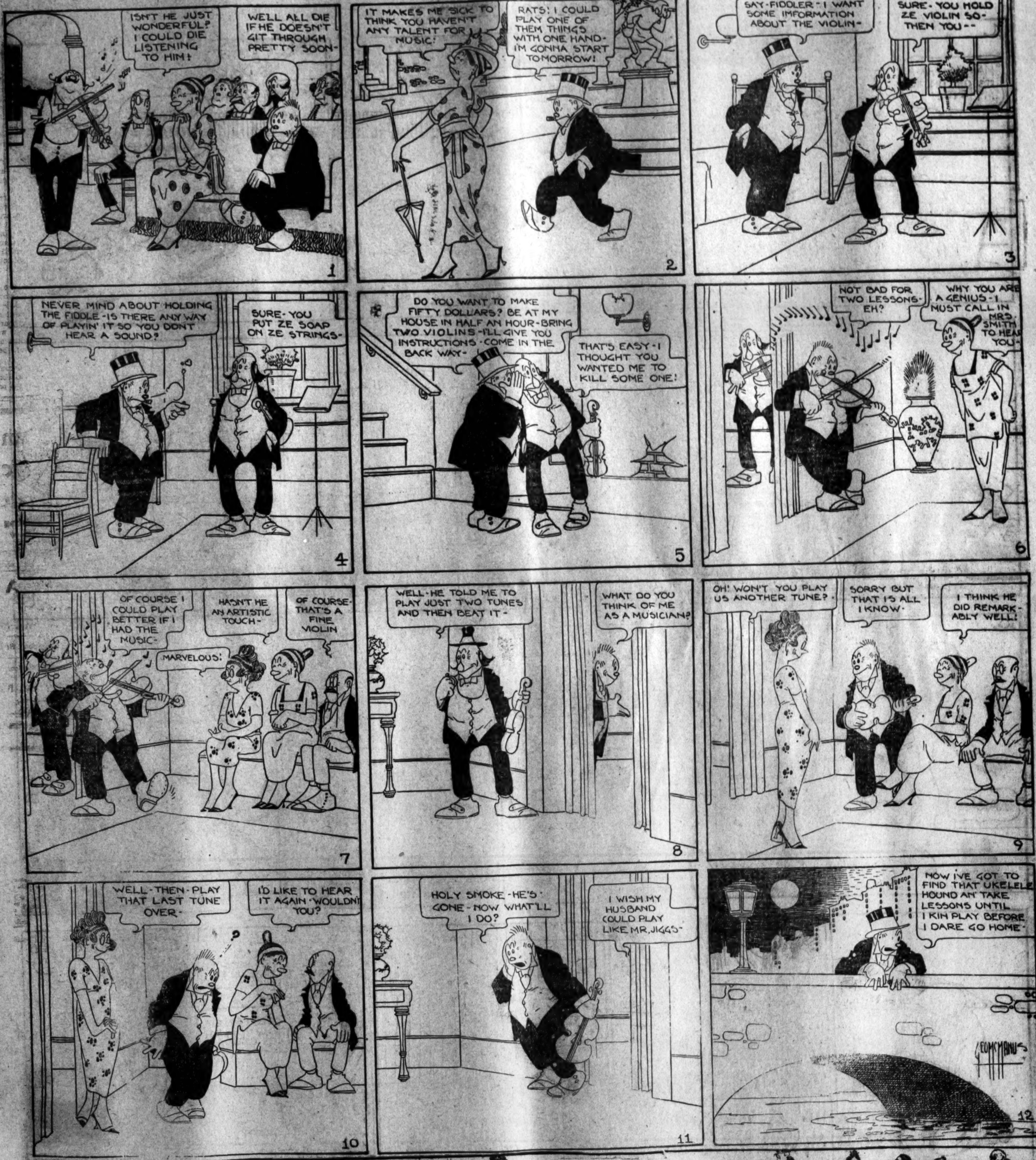
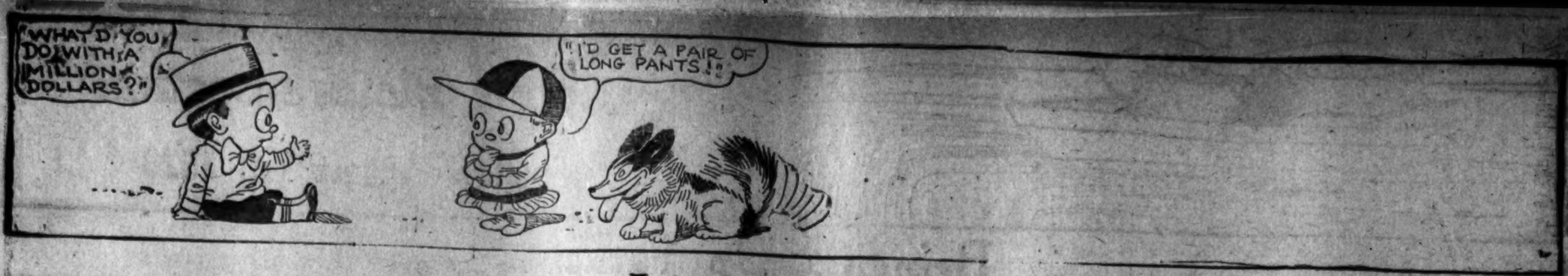
Comic Picture Section

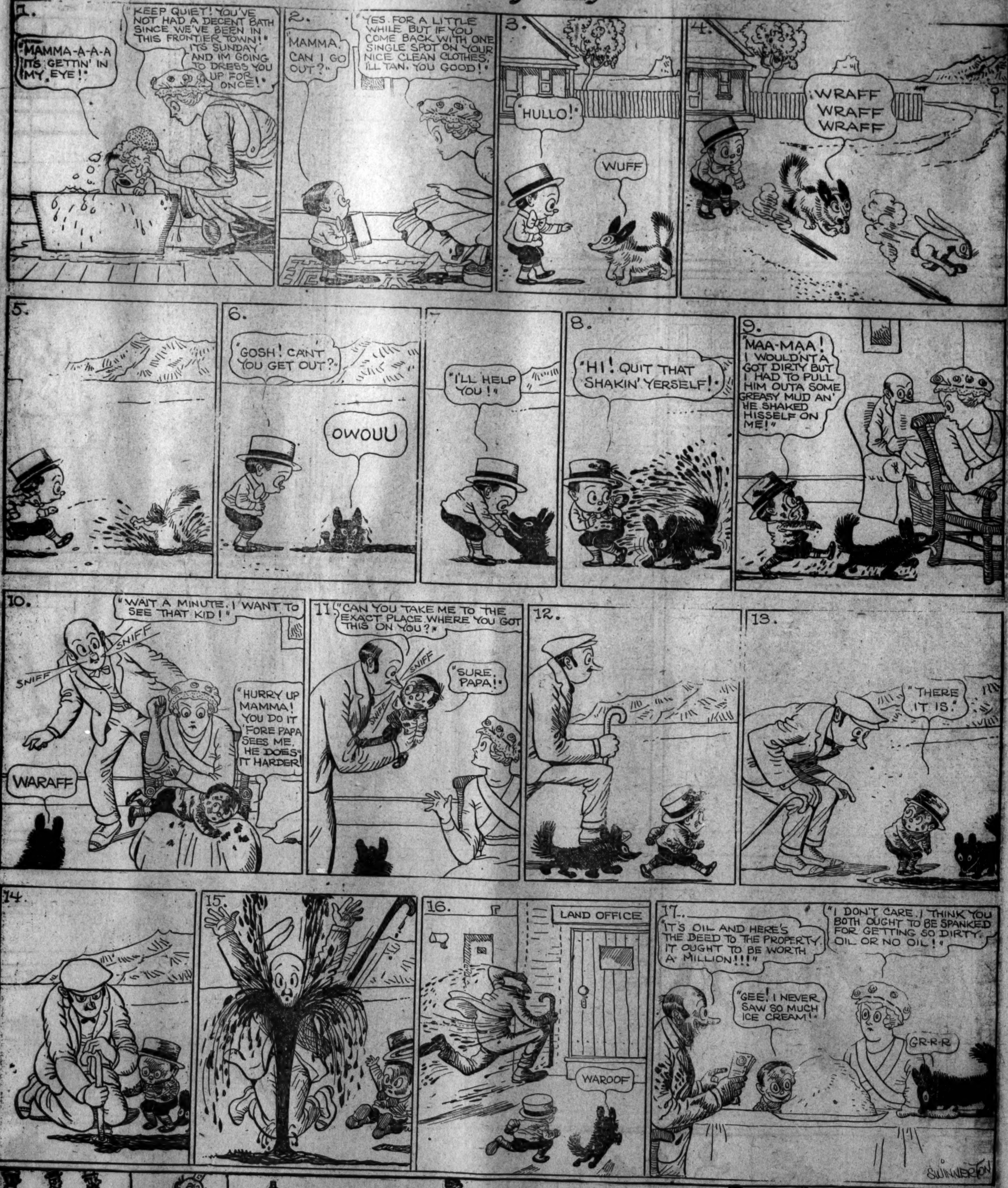
Sunday, August 1st, 1920

Bringing Up Father


ISN'T HE JUST WONDERFUL? I COULD DIE LISTENING TO HIM!
WE'LL ALL DIE IF HE DOESN'T GIT THROUGH PRETTY SOON-
1
IT MAKES ME SICK TO THINK YOU HAVEN'T ANY TALENT FOR MUSIC!
RATS! I COULD PLAY ONE OF THEM THINGS WITH ONE HAND- I'M GONNA START TOMORROW!
2
SAY-FIDDLER-I WANT SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE VIOLIN-
SURE-YOU HOLD ZE VIOLIN SO- THEN YOU--
3
NEVER MIND ABOUT HOLDING THE FIDDLE-IS THERE ANY WAY OF PLAYIN' IT SO YOU DONT HEAR A SOUND?
SURE-YOU PUT ZE SOAP ON ZE STRINGS-
4
DO YOU WANT TO MAKE FIFTY DOLLARS? BE AT MY HOUSE IN HALF AN HOUR-BRING TWO VIOLINS-I'LL GIVE YOU INSTRUCTIONS-COME IN THE BACK WAY-
THAT'S EASY-I THOUGHT YOU WANTED ME TO KILL SOME ONE!
5
NOT BAD FOR TWO LESSONS-EH?
WHY YOU ARE A GENIUS-I MUST CALL IN MRS. SMITH TO HEAR YOU-
6
OF COURSE I COULD PLAY BETTER IF I HAD THE MUSIC-
HASN'T HE AN ARTISTIC TOUCH-
OF COURSE-THAT'S A FINE VIOLIN
MARVELOUS!
7
WELL-HE TOLD ME TO PLAY JUST TWO TUNES AND THEN BEAT IT-
WHAT DO YOU THINK OF ME AS A MUSICIAN?
8
OH! WON'T YOU PLAY US ANOTHER TUNE?
SORRY BUT THAT IS ALL I KNOW-
I THINK HE DID REMARKABLY WELL!
9
WELL-THEN-PLAY THAT LAST TUNE OVER-
I'D LIKE TO HEAR IT AGAIN-WOULDN'T YOU?
?
10
HOLY SMOKE-HE'S GONE-NOW WHAT'LL I DO?
I WISH MY HUSBAND COULD PLAY LIKE MR. JIGGS-
11
NOW I'VE GOT TO FIND THAT UKELELE HOUND AN' TAKE LESSONS UNTIL I KIN PLAY BEFORE I DARE GO HOME-
GEO McMANUS
12


"WHAT'D YOU DO WITH A MILLION DOLLARS?"
"I'D GET A PAIR OF LONG PANTS!"

Little Jimmy


1.
"KEEP QUIET! YOU'VE NOT HAD A DECENT BATH SINCE WE'VE BEEN IN THIS FRONTIER TOWN!" ITS SUNDAY AND IM GOING TO DRESS YOU UP FOR ONCE!"
"MAMMA-A-A-A ITS GETTIN' IN MY EYE!"
2.
"MAMMA, CAN I GO OUT?"
"YES. FOR A LITTLE WHILE BUT IF YOU COME BACK WITH ONE SINGLE SPOT ON YOUR NICE CLEAN CLOTHES, I'LL TAN YOU GOOD!"
3.
"HULLO!"
WUFF
4.
WRAFF WRAFF WRAFF
5.
6.
"GOSH! CAN'T YOU GET OUT?"
OWOUU
7
"I'LL HELP YOU!"
8.
"HI! QUIT THAT SHAKIN' YERSELF!"
9.
"MAA-MAA! I WOULDN'T A GOT DIRTY BUT I HAD TO PULL HIM OUTA SOME GREASY MUD AN' HE SHAKED HISSELF ON ME!"
10.
"WAIT A MINUTE, I WANT TO SEE THAT KID!"
SNIFF
SNIFF
"HURRY UP MAMMA! YOU DO IT 'FORE PAPA SEES ME. HE DOES IT HARDER!"
WARAFF
11.
"CAN YOU TAKE ME TO THE EXACT PLACE WHERE YOU GOT THIS ON YOU?"
SNIFF
SNIFF
"SURE, PAPA!"
12.
13.
"THERE IT IS."
14.
15.
16.
LAND OFFICE
WAROOF
17.
"IT'S OIL AND HERE'S THE DEED TO THE PROPERTY. IT OUGHT TO BE WORTH A MILLION!!!"
"I DON'T CARE. I THINK YOU BOTH OUGHT TO BE SPANKED FOR GETTING SO DIRTY, OIL OR NO OIL!"
"GEE! I NEVER SAW SO MUCH ICE CREAM!"
GR-R-R
SWINNERTON